Bombay Gazette
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 54,971.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	† EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd ,,	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th ,,	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs.*919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 48 according to position of Cabin.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th May 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 69 Hornby Road.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Mar.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 7th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

1st March, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	...	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnan	1st Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	x	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall......due 12th	March	Philadelphia.
Spanish Prince ...due	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1910.
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038*
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Amritsar,
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Chittagong,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

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Colon.
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Washington.
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Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...	£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS..............................	£ 1,360,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)......................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

[redacted]

...FFICE : SIMLA.

...RANCHES :

Calcu... ...gra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, L... ...ie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umbal...

...SPONDENTS :

Lon... ..., Dublin, and in all the ...ns throughout India.

CU... ...UNTS opened and interest allowe... ... per annum on daily balances from ...Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowe... accrued does not amount to Rs. 5...

FIX... ...eceived and interest allowed at rat... ...scertained on application.

SA... ...Deposits received and interest allowe... ...plication.

BA... ...ESS of Every Description, trans... ...BUSINESS and full information ob... ...lication.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elph... ...OMBAY.

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PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
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8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each £ 8 0
Brass polished ... ,, ,, 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ... ,, 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.
Nickel plated on brass, each £ 7 0
Brass polished ... ,, ,, 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ... ,, 0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—
Nickel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 16
Brass Polished ,, ... ,, 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—
Nichel Plated, per pair ... £ 4 10
Brass Polished ,, ... ,, 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating the designs and Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

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MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

WE beg to notify that from this date our ADDRESS will be

**NO. 3, WALLACE STREET,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.**

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
THE COUPE CO., LTD.

18th February, 1910.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS
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"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY, given to Mr. R. E. COLLIN, has been WITHDRAWN, as his connection with our firm ended on February 25th, 1910.

HILL, SON AND THOMAS,
Stevedores and Contractors.

Bombay, February 28th, 1910.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE.—An experienced Native UPPER ENGINEER SUBORDINATE, for employment, on the Nasik Water Supply Construction. Rate of salary Rs. 180 per mensem consolidated. Successful applicant must be prepared to join at once. Apply with certificates to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Nasik District.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Recreation Room of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1910, at 6 p. m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 271 of 1908.

MANIBAI, daughter of GOVIND NANA and widow of GOVIND RAMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in the house No. 120, situate at Lohar Chawl, in Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.................................Plaintiff

vs.

MANKOOBAI alias BARKIBAI, daughter of NATHOORAM PANDU, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in the house No. 167 A, situate at Purbhadevi in Lower Mahim...............Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 27th day of January, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendant Mankoobai, alias Barkibai, in the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mahim Agur, in the Sub-registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of Land Revenue under Old No. 563, New No. 4455, Old Survey No. 425, and New Survey No. 2-1623, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2707 (2), 2707 (3), 2707 (4), and Street Nos. 167A, 167B, and 167C, and bounded on the East by the property of Krishnarao Nanabhai, on the West by the property of Shamrao Pursbottum, on the South by the property of Ananta Vithal Kawle and Mahadev Keshav Kawle, and on the North by the property of Kashinath Dewji Dhuru.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having the rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 19th day of March 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on THURSDAY, 3rd March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 1st March, 1910.

A FIRM having acquired the sole rights for India for a WELL-KNOWN TYPE-WRITER are prepared to appoint an AGENT for Bombay. Applicants should write giving full particulars in confidence to Box No. 410, care of "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to CONTROL all BUILDING OPERATIONS in the greater part of this Taluka. Full information can be obtained from the Special Officer, Bandra, as regards the proposed Plans for the area under consideration, and all who contemplate the acquisition of rights over such land are advised to consult the said Officer before the completion of any such transaction.

GANDARHAILY,
Special Officer.

Bandra, dated 25th February 1910.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,14,000 DEODAR SLEEPERS, for the use of North-Western Railway Construction Department, delivery to begin by 1st May, 1910, and to be completed by 30th June, 1910.

The Deodar Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and 5 inches deep.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station on the N.-W. Railway, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these stations after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the N.-W. Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Manager, NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY at LAHORE, by noon, on 15th March, 1910. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the North-Western Railway Construction Department." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful Tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the Tenders, provided a bona fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the Tenders.

The Manager is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

Manager's Office, N.-W. Ry.,
Lahore, the 14th Feb. 1910.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.

FOR certain reasons the method of furnishing these Selections will be entirely CHANGED. This procedure will be in the nature of a corrective against Turf Opossums. Letters will, in future, be viewed askancely. Personel interviews will be best treated as Graphiel wishes to see Who's who! A higher percentage of Winners may now be counted upon as a MORAL CERTAINTY!!!

The following will show what may be expected in results on the remaining days :—

26th February ...	Saturday ...	Very Good.
5th March ...	" ...	"
9th " ...	Wednesday .	Good.
12th " ...	Saturday ...	Fair.
19th " ...	" ...	Very Good.
26th " ...	" ...	Doubtful.

RESULT.

26-2-'10.

1st	Race	Akseer	Won	6 to 1
2nd	"	William Tell	Out	......
3rd	"	Plassy	Won	4 to 1
4th	"	Padsha	"	3 to 1
5th	"	Desert King	"	6 to 1
6th	"	Yg. Salanio	3rd	......
7th	"	Mary B.	3rd	1½ P.
8th	"	Prime Minister	Out	......

BETTING SECRETS.

Always a winner, never a loser, at the close of the Season. A substantial credit balance always assured! The outcome of practical realization. True secrets to a rapid fortune! Disclosures by appointment. Rs. 100. An irrefutable corrective of all Turf Chicanery!

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1910, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of Section 11 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, in place of Mr. A. K. Leslie, whose term of office expires on the 31st March, 1910.

The ballot-box for the reception of the voting papers will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10-30 A.M. till 4 P.M. from SATURDAY, 12th March to WEDNESDAY 16th March, 1910 (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March, 1910.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 4-45 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect the Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 5 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910, at 5-15 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th Februaray, 1910.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1910 at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1909.

2nd—To elect a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 5th to 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th February, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,
OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND SURPRISE PROGRAMME.

THE MINIATURE.

A marvel of colour cinematography charming tableaux of the Watteax period. All Ladies should see this film.

CIRCUS LIFE.

All the fun of the fair and all the hardships of a showman's life are seen in this picture,

AND MANY OTHER PICTURES.

Time and Prices as usual.

Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE
OF
"FACING THE MUSIC."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE
will be given by
SPECIAL REQUEST
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2ND
at 9-30 P. M.

Box Office at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, I. M. S.,
WILL GIVE A
POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE
ENTITLED
"POISONOUS SNAKES OF INDIA"
ON
SATURDAY, MARCH 5TH, AT 9-15 P. M.,
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT.
ADMISSION, As. 8.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

Owned and conducted by the
CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS Co., Ld.

THE
PARIS
FLOOD

Don't miss this ; it will be withdrawn on Friday night.

THE PUBLIC VERDICT
"SPLENDID!"
AND
3 STAR FILMS
YOKOHAMA JUBILEE
TWO ORPHANS
MERRY CLOWNS

Performances—6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION.
At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

SOUVENIR MATINEE } TO-DAY
SOUVENIR MATINEE } AT 4 SHARP.

A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH

LAST } 4 { NIGHTS!
LAST } { NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd, 1910.
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A HANDSOME TROPHY will be presented to the Competitor Standing on his feet on the Pad three times around the Ring aided by the Mechanic.
(LIMITED TO SIX ENTRIES)

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4TH, 1910.
Grand Complementary Benefit tendered to the Popular MANAGER,
COL. BOB LOVE.
A PROGRAMME OF SENSATION.
LOOK FOR THURSDAY ADVERTISEMENT.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

N. B.—Special space reserved for zenana Ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—An ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for an established firm in the Mofussil. Have to draft English Mail letters. Those only with practical experience need apply with terms to Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CAN any LADY recommend Madrasi or Goanese AYAH, for small baby. Up-country Station. Goanese SERVANTS kept. Apply Mrs. ALEC CAMPBELL, Kohat.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS :—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING, Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? With LUARD-BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—L. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4 3⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE ? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have our careful attention with prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the valuable landed properties known as the "WATSON'S" or "ESPLANADE HOTEL" and the "WATSON'S ANNEXE HOTEL" advertised for This day, the 2nd, and Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1910, respectively, has been POSTPONED, and the dates of sale for the same properties will be given hereafter.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 5th March.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mary House, next to Wallace Flour Mill, Slater Road, below Tardeo Bridge, the valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Robert, Dewji Canjee and others, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner wagon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, bookcase, writing table, bedsteads, single and double mirrordoor almiras, zoonda cupboard, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, carved furniture, majolica jardiniers, Persian carpets, typewriter, rich glassware, crockeryware, best platedware, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller and pump, ect, the property of T. H. Stevenson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable property at the corner of Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane and on the North Side of the Khetwadi Back Road.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 2nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from the Mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the estate of the Mortgagor Shaikh Mahomed Bin Abdul Wahab Pasha, deceased.

First:—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land situate lying and being at or near the Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-five decimal point sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155,155 and Collector's New Nos. C/13661, Old Survey No. None and New Survey Nos. I.D.J. together 5509 with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Ward D Ward Nos. 2008, 2009 and 2010. (1) Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, but now under ward D. Ward Nos. 2007 (2) and 2144 (1), Street Nos. 11A and 1 and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East and North by the property of Bai Goolbai, the widow of Manockji Nusserwanji (alias Manockji Sorabji) Powwalla, on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Lane and on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

Secondly :—All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155, Collector's New No. A/13660, Old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 2/5508 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward D. Ward Nos. 2007 (2), 2144 (1), 2144 (2), 2145 and 2446 (1) and 2146 (2), Street Nos. 11A 1, 2, 3, 93, 95 to 105 and 105A, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of the Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Bai Dinbai, the wife of Dhunjeebhai Cursetji Powwalla, but now belonging to Vanmalidas Jivandas Goraghandy, on the West by the Khetwadi 10th Cross Street, on the North by the property hereinabove firstly described, on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Graigie Blunt and Carol. vendor's attorneys, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 C.B. mare, 14-1, aged, goes well in harness.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned on account and risk of Vithaldas Bhagwandas.

1-10 J. A. B and Co. 3 to 5 and 11 to 15=8 cases each 60 pieces single border prints 31-32 inches.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 a. m. (B. T.) the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskin Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt-fish sellers, &c, who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1910 to 31st March 1911.

For particulars and conditions of sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One very light easy running English-built vis-a-vis in perfect order, suitable for a single or pair, by Fulker.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, rich carpets and electric fittings, etc., surplus from the construction of the Royal Saloons.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1910, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Valuable rich carpets, worsted buttons, silk cord, silk cord fringes, fasting and seaming laces, mirrors of sizes, window blinds.

Electrical materials, such as beer-heater, coffee urn, cooking range with switch board, copper pans, frying pans, plate warmer and grill, curling tongs heater, jug, litrepan pearl-shade, pipe-lighter, samondas, silk shades, stove hand with feet, stove low glowing, warm water reservoir, warming pan, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 28.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of a LARGE LOT of ART TILES for FURNITURE AND DEDO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.

A large lot of English-made glazed, fancy colored and printed art Tiles for Dedo and Furnitures, in great varieties of pattern and size.

Will put upon sale in small lots to suit intending buyers.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property, situate at Mody Khana Street within the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardeshir Jiwanji Tavaria the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of May 1907, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of March 1910, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All the piece of parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 213 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Khana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 759 and New No. 5982, Old Survey No. 1117, and New Survey No. 9299 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1998 and Street No. 41 and bounded as follows i.e.,—On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Mody Khana Street, on or towards the North by the Property of Bai Gulbai, widow of Jamsetji Ferdoonji Watcha and on or towards the South by the property of Rustom Maherban Irani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their Office No. 9 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property, situate at Ripon Road.

Under instructions from and by the order of Mr. SURAJMAL B. MEHTA, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassum Dada, and on account and at the risk of Fatmabai widow and others the Mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of February 1909, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1910, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1887 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, building or chawl standing thereon, situate lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 280 and New No. 13,802 and New Survey No. 3538 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E. No. 4029, 4032 and Street No. 216, 217, 218, 219, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the East by the vacant ground of Ragoonath Naraen, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the Ghelabhoy Dulabhdas Public Road, and on or towards the South by the vacant land of zamin, tittoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Sarajmal B. Metha, Solicitors for the mortgagee at their office at Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE ON TUESDAY the 8th day of MARCH at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

At Upper Colaba opposite to the Church in the residence of Capt. F. Whittington, M. W. S., who is proceeding to England.

Under instructions from Capt. Whittington Messrs. SORABJEE & CAWASJI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place and time, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture consisting of sets of sofa, cabinet, easy and armchairs, teapoys, corner shelf, devenport writing table, bookcase, music and music cabinets, pictures, table ornaments, dining tables and chairs, dumb-waiter, sideboard, meat-safe, glass, crockery and plated ware, iron bedsteads, washhand and dressing tables, almyras, wardrobes, cup-boards, bathroom and cookroom kit.

The most of the above Furniture made by John Robert and Co.

The property will be on view three days before the day of Sale.

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY At Mahableshwar.

Premises consisting of land and bungalow. The land admeasures 5 acres and 34 Gunthas, and had a large frontage on the public road. The bungalow is a substantially built with large drawing and dining room, and one office room, 4 bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached. Floors are paved with tile mosaic and the bungalow is completely furnished.

The premises afford an excellent opportunity to persons looking for a good health resort in the hills during the summers.

Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A FEW PARTNERS, with a Capital of Rs. 10,000 or more, for a large Land Acquisition and Improvement Scheme. A profit of at least 50 per cent. anticipated. For further particulars please apply to

MR. P. S. P. IYENGAR, B.A., B.L.,
High Court Vakil, Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........... "	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... "	15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Fort Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D.C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA,
and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY CO.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said:—In proposing the adoption of your directors' report and audited statement of accounts made up to the 31st December 1909, I am pleased to be able to say that the earnings of your Railway again show a considerable increase, both in passenger and goods, with the result that your directors have been able to recommend a dividend of 5 1-2 per cent. for the year as against the 5 per cent. paid for the previous two years. I have every hope that I shall be able to report a still further increase at our next meeting as the winter crops in the district your lines traverses are anticipated to be record ones and the returns to date are considerably better than those of the corresponding period of 1909 which is a good beginning. Your directors during the year have had the question of the provision of accommodation for goods traffic at Amritsar City station under consideration. The provision of goods facilities at this station will undoubtedly tend to increase the earning power of your line, as much traffic, which at present is booked to and from the junction station, will use the City station when proper accommodation and facilities are provided. The cost of the necessary works will, I am afraid, be considerable, but your directors think it will be justified by the result. Your directors have also during the year sanctioned substantial improvements at Tarn Taran station in order that the "mela" traffic can be properly dealt with. As many of you are aware fairs or "melas" are held at Tarn Taran every month and two additional big "melas" every half year which are attended by large numbers of Sikhs and your directors feel that everything possible should be done to foster and encourage this very valuable pilgrim traffic.

As regards the extension of the line I am very pleased to be able to tell you that the rails are now laid through from Patti to Kasur which is very good work and it is anticipated that the line will be opened for traffic next month which will mean that payment of interest out of Capital will cease at the end of this year and the shares of the new issue rank pari passu with the old ones from 1st January 1911. Prospects are exceedingly satisfactory and I feel sure that the extension will prove a most valuable addition to your property.

With reference to what is said last year in regard to the cost I am hopeful that a considerable saving will be made on the estimate of Rs. 16,00,000.

The following is a copy of the report:—"Your directors beg to submit their report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1909 together with a Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the extension for the period ended 31st December 1909.

Traffic.—The following table gives a comparison of the receipts since the opening of the line for traffic:—

	1909.	1908.	1907.	6ms 1906.
Number of Passengers	10,36,361	9,04,345	8,11,229	79,758
Earnings (in Rupees)	1,76,824	1,59.905	1,39,404	13,411
Merchandise (in Tons)	41,682	17,494	22,130	1,164
Earnings (in Rupees)	35,893	20,409	21,064	1,889

The figures for 1909 will require adjustment as the capital and revenue accounts for the latter half-year have not been received. A very satisfactory increase in both the passenger and goods traffic will be noted. The increase in the goods traffic is mainly due to a larger quantity of wheat and grain than usual having been carried. The nett receipts of the line for the first six months of the year amounted to Rs. 55,852-0-0, out of which your directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or Rs. 2-8-0 per Share, absorbing Rs. 40,000. For the latter six months the nett receipts are estimated approximately at Rs. 62,000 which added to the amounts brought forward from last year and the first six months of the present year and after deducting expenses including Government's share of surplus profits for 1907 and 1908 (as provided for in the balance carried forward from last year) and the first six months of 1909, leave a balance of Rs. 58,245-1-2 available for disposal, which your directors propose to apply as follows:—I.—Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December 1909 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum or Rs. 3-0-0 per share, making 5 1-2 per cent. for the 12 months, free of income tax, Rs. 48,000; II.—Bonus to Company's Office Clerks, Rs. 500; III.—Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 9,745-1-2: Total Rs. 58,245 1-2. A certain amount is due to Government on account of their share of profits for the latter half-year, which will be met from the balance carried forward.

Extension of the Line.—Satisfactory progress has been made with the extension of the line to Kasur, which, it is anticipated, will be opened for traffic during the current half-year. Under the Articles of Association one of the directors, Mr. T. W. Birkett, retires, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. W. H. Ogston joined the Board temporarily during the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter's absence from Bombay, and the latter, on his return, resumed his seat. Mr. T. W. Birkett became the ex-officio member of the Board and acted as Chairman during this period. Mr. William Muir Masson was invited to join the Board during Sir David P. Masson's absence from India, and this appointment you are asked to confirm."

The report was adopted and resolutions in terms thereof were also passed.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	1	1	20 p.m.	1	35
Suez	1	2	15 p.m.	0	43

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammerah interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Cable Perim Obock interrupted. (23-2-10).

Bhamo route to China right. (1-3-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (26-2-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CULSHAW—February 13, at Manse, Darjeeling, to the Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Culshaw, a son.

MARRIAGE.

KING—MALCOLM—February 7, at St Teresa's Church, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, by Rev Fr Lenik, S J, Margrett Ellen, only daughter of Rogers and Ellen Malcolm, Chief Engineer, R S N Co. of 83, Dhurumtollah Street, to William John King, son of William John King, of Dover, U P Police.

DEATHS.

LAWRIE—February 19, at Bordeobun Tea Estate, Assam, John Robert Hope Lawrie, aged 51.

WALKER—February 13, at his residence, No. 1, Elliott Road, Calcutta, Richard Henry Walker, aged 89 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE No. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Championship.
Amateur Performance "Facing the Music." Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim: "When a man begins to fell that he has a mortgage on his job it is time for his employer to foreclose it."—Ideal Power.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Karachi, per extra s.s. "Feahwri," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd Instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton returned from his tour of inspection of the District Courts yesterday and took charge of his office as a Judge of the High Court and sat with the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar in Second Divisional Court on the Appellate Side. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight has proceeded on leave.

Lecture at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—"The Poisonous Snakes of India" is the title of a lantern lecture to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Saturday next, March 5th, at 9-15 p.m. by Colonel Bannerman, I. M. S. This will be a most interesting and popular lecture, and a number of excellent slides will be projected by the Y. M. C. A. Electric lantern. Several live snakes will be exhibited prior to the lecture.

String Band at the Bombay Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March Op 96	Adolphe	Michaelis
Divertisement for Clarinet	Les Alsaciennes	Le Thiere
a Op 101 No. 7.	Humoreske	Dvorak
b Souvenirde Hapsal	Chant Sans Paroles	Tschaikowsky
Selection	Olivette	Audran
Valse	The Barcarolle	Fetras
Selection	Iolanthe	Sir A Sullivan
Char Novelty	The Teddy Bear's Picnic.	Bratton

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld, have just been appointed Jewellers and Silversmiths to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India. As this honour coincides with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the firm's existance as a Joint Stock Company, the Company having taken over the business of C. Marcks and Co., from the late Mr. C. R. Marcks on the 1st March 1885, they naturally regard the omen as a very propitious one and accordingly enter upon a new era with high hopes for our future prosperity. It is pleasant to be able to report that the present General Manager, Mr. Walter W. Procter, has associated with the Company ever since its flotation and has been in charge of the Company's affairs for the past sixteen years since 1894, when the late Proprietor finally left India.

DRUM AND FIFE MUSIC.

Mr. Rustim H. Cooper has received the following letter in reply to his appeal to Col. Wallace concerning the playing of drum and fife music at the Victoria Gardens on the occasion of band performances there.

Dear Sir,—Colonel Wallace has asked me to reply to your letter of the 23rd instant as I am in charge of the drums. He is very much pleased to hear that the music is so much appreciated, and I myself suggested that the drums should alternate the musical pianos played by the band. As you suggest I will approach the Municipal authorities on the question, and will see about the drums playing at Colaba.

Many thanks for your courteous letter.—Yours faithfully,

H. C. RICHMOND,
Captain Adjutant to 1st Gloucectershire Regt.

STAMP DUTY ON BROKERS' CONTRACT.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Finance Minister, by Mr. S. B. Broacha, President of the Bombay shares and stock Exchange Association of the Native, Share, Stock, Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association:—"I am directed by the Committee of Bombay Share and Stock Exchange to protest strongly against heavy increase of Stamp Duty on Brokers contracts and transfer of Shares.

Increased tax on Brokers' contracts will greatly restrict business of Government securities if not destroy it. Most contracts for Government Paper are under one lac. Contract for 80,000 will require ten rupees stamp. Brokerage on Government Paper is one-sixteenth of one per cent. divided in equal moiety between buying and selling brokers. One-sixteenth per cent. brokerage on 80,000 is fifty rupees which divided between buying and selling broker is 25 rupees for each. Or on 80,000 rupees contract the stamp is ten rupees for rupees twenty-five brokerage or a charge of forty per cent on his income. This step is direct discouragement for larger absorption of Government. Paper by investors and therefore impolitic and inexpedient. The income negligible. It will induce evasion. Instead of contract notes or memorandums it will induce contracts on parole, consequences will be similar on all Trustees' securities. In Shares contracts although consequences not so disastrous, contract on parole will be the rule than exception. Increased heavy Stamp Duty on transfers of shares and debentures instead of increasing will diminish revenue. Fewer shares will be transferred and carrying shares with blank transfers will be the rule. It is direct inducement to companies to issue Bearer Shares. What applies to Government Paper contracts applies to Exchange contracts and hits the Exchange Broker equally hard as the Paper Broker. The increase expected from the whole catalogue of Stamp Duties is small. Is the sum adequate to discourage or to very much diminish investment in authorised securities. To hamper the financing of nascent industries and enterprise or weaken the moral tone of people by seeking evasions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI MILLS.

Claim Against Gordhandass Khatau.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the summons granted by His Lordship in November last under the Indian Companies' Act to Mr. R. D. Settna, Provisional Liquidator of the Lakhmidass Khimji Mills against Mr. Gordhandass Khatau in respect of certain havalas of yarn purchased by the defendant's firms.

The defendant, in his affidavit, stated that all the yarn purchased by him was paid in full. He said that he had acted honestly and strictly in accordance with business customs in Bombay. He denied his liability for the amount claimed.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. M. R. Jardine and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the liquidator; The Hon'ble The Advocate General, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. G. R. Lowndes and The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., were for the defendant.

Mr. Billimoria was further examined in respect of the entries in the books of account of the Lakhmidass Mills. This witness was called to prove that the items in dispute were not cash payments and that they were mere book entries.

Mr. Nooroji Cawasji Pochaji, Secretary and Accountant of the Lakhmidass Mills, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he was in service of the mills from 1886 up to the date of the liquidation, and he attended the meetings of the directors from 1892 as Accountant and Secretary. Up to 1895, accounts of the receipts and disbursements were placed before the board of directors.

Continuing witness said the statement books contained all the statements placed before the directors. After 1895, they never called for any statements of receipts and disbursements. He knew the Cashier, Maganlal Dayaram. The Cashier before him was Kalianji Hansraj. They wrote the Guzerati books under witness orders. For Guzerati entries Dwardadass gave orders to the witness; sometime Dwarkadass gave them orders directly. They made entries in Guzerati cashbooks. Book-keeper Sorabji Pestomji made the corresponding entries in English. He knew that a number of contracts were entered into with Tricumdass Gordhandass and Tulsidass Tricumdass. These contracts went on upto the date of liquidation. So far as he knew, no such contracts were reported to the board of directors. If they were reported, they would appear in the statements. He did not know which partners of the agent's firm arranged these contracts. At the date of liquidation, the Company's office was in the Oriental Buildings. Dwarkadass' Mehta was sitting there to transact his (Dwarkadass') private business. The office of the Tricumdass Mills was also there. Mr. Gordhandass Khatau's office was on the same floor; they were the sub-tenants of Lakhmidass Khimji and Coy. Dwarkadass and Gordhandass were on most intimate terms. Dwarkadass saw Gordhandass two or three times every day in his office. He could not say if Dwarkadass borrowed money from Gordhandass. Sorabji made certain reversing entries under witness' order who was at first instructed to have them made by Dwarkadass. The entries were of certain items credited to the agents of the Mills with the amounts due to them and debited to various accounts. This was continued up to July 1908. With regard to yarn witness said that first the bales were delivered from the mills and a receipt was passed; receipt was sent by the mill manager to the head office; from that receipt he would make out a memo. of the bill for the Cashier at the contract rate; the Cashier used to send a sepoy for collection; the sepoy would bring a word that Gordhandass' mehta Hari Vallabh would come; he either brought cash or said that havala was to be given. If an havala was to be made he would first see Dwarkadass before he said anything about the havalas. After seing Dwarkadass he would tell the Cashier that he had arranged for the havala. By that, the Cahier understood Dwarkadass havala. When havalas were made no cash was paid. The Cashier would credit the amount to the yarn merchant and debit it to Dwarkadass.

Mr. Inverarity asked leave to postpone the cross-examination of this witness on the ground that his clients had not got inspection of books.

Mr. Robertson objected, observing that the other side had taken the fullest inspection.

His Lordship granted the application and ordered inspection to be given.

Kalianji Hansraj, examined by Mr. Robertson, said he was the Cashier of the Lakhmidass Mills from the starting of the Mills. He used to write the Guzerati books. Witness made entries in Guzerati first; from these they were copied in the English cash-books. He knew of havala transactions in respect of yarn. He had made entries with regard to that. Witness said that an item of the credit of Rs. 15,881 in the book was in respect of an havala. No cash was received in respect of that.

Cross-examined, witness said that he could not say that the debit of Rs. 40,000 included the item of Rs. 15,881. Only the cash book used to be kept in Guzerati.

The certificate of the Registration of the Company was here put in. The Memoranda and Articles of Association, which were annexed to the affidavit, were also put in.

Mr. Robertson then put in the first agreement between the Company and the agent's firm.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

QUESTION OF MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Suit on Alleged Deed of Gift.

On Tuesday, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit filed by Jainabai and another against Mr. R. D. Sethna and others. This was a suit by the plaintiffs to enforce an alleged gift contained in a deed of July 1902. The principal defendants were the receivers of the alleged donor's estate and the mortgagee. The deed on which the plaintiffs relied appeared to be a voluntary settlement in common form containing the usual revocation clause. The gist of the document was that the settler Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai gave the properties mentioned in the deed to himself and other trustees,—for himself for life absolutely and upon his death to his window Rahimatbai an annuity of Rs. 500 per month, to his daughter Jainabai, the first plaintiff an annuity of Rs. 750 per month and other bequests. On the death of Rahimatbai her annuity was devoted to other charitable purposes and on the death of his daughter, an event which had not happened, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 to be given to his grandson Mahomedbhai, the second plaintiff, with power to the settlor to revoke the bounties at his pleasure. In 1908 the settlor revoked the deed. He then executed the mortgage upon which the 4th defendant relied. The parties are Shias and the property was worth several lakhs.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment, cited several authorities as to what constituted a valid gift under the Mahomedan law and said that whatever the deed might be in form for all practical purposes, it really was a testamentary disposition of a part of the settlor's estate. No doubt modern ingenuity would seek ways of evading the rigid restrictions of the old law. But courts would be wary against allowing Mahomedans under the guise of deeds of gift to will away their property contrary to the provisions of thir law. When a man said he gave the whole of his property to himself for his lifetime and on his death to his friend, were the courts to validate such an intention whether wrapped up in the form of a trust or not, it would be lending themselves to defeat the Mahomedan Law of Wills. Apart from that consideration a will was, of course, revocable and therefore in upon a true construction of the deed of of 1902, it would appear to be in substance, whatever it may be in form, a testamentary disposition of property, it could in the first place take effect on no more than one-third of the testator's estate and in the next place it would be open to him to revoke it at any time.

His Lordships, for these reasons, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's suit must fail and it should be dismissed with costs.

MISDIRECTION TO THE JURY.

Notice to Enhance Sentence.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Justice Sir Naryanrao G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight disposed of the appeals filed by Irapa Tamapa and 10 others, nine of whom were convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons and two with the abetment of the same by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum. The accused Nos. 4 and 5 were transported for life; Nos. 1 and 6 to 11 were each sentenced to ten years' transportation in lieu of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, Nos. 2 and 3 who were convicted of abetement and who were recommended to mercy by the jury were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment with three month's solitary confinement.

Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. T. R. Desai, appeared for accused Nos. 2 and 7.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, appeared for the rest of the accused, while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Accused Nos. 1 and 4 to 11 were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Malapa Gursatapa and accused Nos. 2 and 3 were charged with instigating the same. The jury unanimously found the accused Nos. 1 and 4 to 11 guilty of the offence they were charged with. The jury by a majority of 3 against 2 found accused Nos. 2 and 3 guilty of the offence they were charged with and recommended them to mercy. Agreeing with those verdicts of the jury, the Sessions Judge convicted all the accused and sentenced them as above stated. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, in the course of a lengthy judgment, remarked that exception had been taken to the learned Sessions Judge's charge. Assuming, but not asserting, that there was mis-direction sufficient to prejudice the jury, we have carefully examined the evidence in order to ascertain whether there has in fact been a failure of justice. That the circumstances of the case are peculiar is evident from the fact that an outrage of this sort should have been perpetrated in broad day-light in a populous village within a few miles of a Taluka Station; and yet that no real attempt to bring the offenders to justice should have been made till after the lapse of nearly three months. The peculiarity plainly carried great weight with the Sessions Judge and no doubt with the jury also.

Against the second and third accused whose appeal has been separately argued there was one piece of evidence whose genuineness it was impossible to impugn. A month before he was subjected to this atrocious outrage, the complainant had addressed a petition to the local Magistrate accusing these two men of conspiring against his life. It was too much to assert that this amounts to positive demonstration of their complicity in the subsequent attack upon him. The other accused were all implicated by direct eye-witnesses.

"We, therefore, confirm the convictions. The sentences, however, are not judicially assessed and there is no good reason to warrant either the very severe treatment of accused Nos. 4, and 5 or the leniency shown to the second and third accused on any tenable theory of the offence the latter two, who instigated the outrage and employed the others to carry it out, are, at the elast not less culpable than any of their employees, and we find it difficult to understand the motives which led the jury to recommend them to mercy.

We reduce the sentences on accused 4 and 5 to rigorous imprisonment for five years' and those on accused 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 to similar imprisonment for three years. We direct that notice be served upon accused 2 and 3 to show cause why their sentences should not be enhanced."

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhivaji Hari Shinde appeared to make a declaration as a printer of the English periodica called the "Indian Medical Journal," formerly known as "All India Hospital Assistants' Journal" printed at the Tatvavivachak Press in Khetwady Back Road.

The Magistrate: Have you brought any money for deposit?

The applicant: No, Sir.

His Worship next asked if the paper was entirely devoted to medical subjects.

The applicant replied that it was.

His Worship: There would be no articles on current topics?

The applicant: No.

His Worship: The deposit is then dispensed with

ANOTHER APPLICANT.

Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Mian Porbunderi then appeared before his Worship and handed in a declaration, He said that he wanted to change the name of his printing press from the Islami Printing Press to the Akhber-i-Islam Printing Press."

His worship: Have you brought any sum of money for deposit?

Mr Porbunderi: No. Why should I?

His Worship: Because it is necessary under the new Press Act.

Mr. Porbunderi: I think, Sir, it is intended for those about when the Court might feel some doubt. Besides, the declaration I am making is only about the change of name of a printing press.

Mr. Porbunderi further said that his press had for the last fifteen years been called "The Islami Printing Press." The "Akhbar-i-Islam" was prinred in this press. In order that there might be no misunderstanding it was decided to change the name of the press. The name of the paper remained the same.

His Worship said that under the new Act, a deposit was necessary, when a declaration of this kind was made.

Mr. Porbunderi said he would assure the Court that he had been a loyal subject for the last fifteen years, there was nothing against him. He was loyal.

His Worship said it was not a question of loyalty. If the Court had had to go into that question, it would be scarcely necessary to ask any body for security, and obviously the object of the Act would be frustrated.

Mr. Porbunderi said that everything was left in his Worship's hands. His Worship could dispense with the security.

His Worship remarked that he could, but he must have sufficient grounds.

Mr. Porbunderi; Shall I bring a letter from the Commissioner of Police to say that I would be loyal? Besides, the paper has nothing to do with the Press. The declaration regarding the paper has already been made.

The Magistrate said that a declaration was made when the present Press Act did not exist. A new Act has since been passed, and a security must accompany a declaration.

Mr. Porbunderi: In that case I wont make any declaration at all.

The applicant then left the witness-box.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Last night a performance was given in aid of the Massina Hospital Fund and as previously announced half the gross receipts were given towards the fund of that institution by Madam Harmston-Love. To-day at 4 o'clock a matinee will be given in the afternoon, while in the evening a handsome trophy will be presented to the competitor standing on his feet on the pad three times around the Ring aided by the Mechanic. This amateur risding competition which is confined to 16 entrie only promises to prove very interesting. At to-day's matinee a souvenir is advertised for the winner of the lucky member from among the spectators.

COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Marine Court of Inquiry.

A Marine Court of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was held yesterday to inquire into the circumstances under which a collision occurred on the 6th ultimo in the Bombay harbour between the s. s. Godaveri and the Yacht Pxie which was being towed by a launch. Mr. E. Bowen, acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government; and Mr. Cardale of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the master and the owners of the Godavari. Commander D. F. Viner, Assistant Port master, was also present.

THE MASTER OF THE GODAVERI.

Oomer Mahomed Bhai, Master of the s. s. Godaveri, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that on the 6th February he was in command of that steamer. He had a crew of 32 all told. He steered from the one bridge that was on the steamer and not from machinery. There were two telegraphs one on each side of the wheel, connecting the bridge with the engines room. On the day in question the s. s. Godaveri was engaged in the Harbour ferry service, and was proceeding from Dharamtar creek, from the east side of the harbour, to the Carnac Bunder, a little to the south of the Victeria Deck.

When he got into the Bombay harbour he took a northern course. He came towards the North Channel Beacon, which was opposite the Prince's Dock. He was on the bridge at the time with two men. The mate was at the bow, and so were also two lascars on the look-out. The speed of the vessel was then between eight and eight and a half knots. He first said two white and one green lights on the launch one or two points on the port box.

The vessel was then going easy and the speed was between one and one and a half knots. He had slowed down the speed, two or three minutes before he saw the lights. The course of the steamer was roughly W by S when he first saw the light of the pole. He was roughly one thousand feet from the beacon when he altered the course to get into the Dock channel. He was on that course when he said the lights more than half an hour after the sunset. It was not quite dark then, and it was a clear evening. There was no wind. It had been a flood tide for four hours then. He could see the launch towing two boats, one of which was a jacket. The launch was then going towards from Mazagon south to north. About three minutes and a half elapsed between his first seeing the launch and the time of the collision. The launch was from 700 to 800 feet away when he first saw her. She was going towards the East of the North Beacon Channel. She was in a line with the beacon at that time. He saw the white and green lights for about two or two minutes and a half, and then all of a sudden they disappeared. The launch crossed her bows. Subsequently he saw the green light only for three or four seconds. He thought the launch was making towards the East, but then immediately he saw a red light. Both the white lights were in sight still. One or two seconds elapsed between the first appearance of the green light and the appearance of the red lights. The moment he saw the red light he whistled thrice and rang move astern. The speed of the Godaveri was one or one and a half knots before he gave this order. Eventually the Godaveri collided with the yacht which was being towed by the launch. The collision took place immediately after he gave the order to go astern. He did not alter his helm at all. The distance between the steamer and the launch was about 300 or 350 feet 1 1-2 points on his starboard when he first saw the red light. When he saw the red light he thought a collision was inevitable. The Godaveri struck the Yacht midships on the port side. He saw two men on the latter falling into the sea. He saw a small portion of the Yacht entangled in the anchor and he did not know what happened to the rest. He threw out life buoys to the men, who had fallen into the sea, and pulled them up. He had followed the hull of the launch from the time he first saw it up to the time of the collision. There was no light on the Yacht. He could not account for the curious manoeuvre of the launch previous to the collision. The lights on the Godaveri were burning. According to article 19 when two vessels were crossing it was his duty to get out of the way when the other vessel was on his port board side. He did not alter his helm because he thought it best to move astern. He did not think the collision would have been averted, if he had ported the helm. He thought the course he had adopted was the safest under the circumstances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cardale, witness said that he took the ship across the harbour four times a day and always returned to the Carnac Bunder. He went past the North Channel beacon every day and had a regular channel to get into the Dock. When he first saw the launch, it was his duty, under Rule 19, to get out of the way. If the courses, which the vessel and the launch were going when the latter was first seen, had been adhered to, it would have gone all right. He thought it best not to alter the helm but to go astern under the circumstances. He thought he was bound to hit the launch or the yacht if he altered the wheel.

Examined by Mr. A. M. Cassels, owner of the yacht "Pixie", witness said that the launch was going faster than the "Godaveri" when he first saw it. It was about 750 or 800 feet away when he first saw it. The launch look a circle of about 400 feet to turn, and took one or one minute and a half to do it. She must at that rate have been going at five knots and a half at the time.

Examined by the Court, winess said that the total distance between the launch and the yacht was about forty feet.

CHIEF OFFICER OF THE VESSEL.

Ebrahim Ahmed, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Godaveri," examined by Mr. Bowen, said that the time in question he was one of the three lookouts on the vessel. Soon after entering the channel he saw one green and two white lights on the launch. He could see a little the launch and two boats behind it. The last one had a mast. The s.s. "Godaveri" was about 800 or 900 feet away from the North Channel beacon when he first saw the launch. The letter was about a point or a point and a half on his port side at the time. It went from his port to starboard side at an obtuse angle. He continued seeing the light for about 20 seconds, when it disappeared. He meant to say that he saw the three lights only for 20 seconds. The lights disappeared when the launch had quite cleared the steamer. There was no light on board the two vessels she was towing. He could see the launch though he lost sight of the lights. He saw the launch turning before he saw the green light again. He saw the green and white lights for a second, and immediately after he saw the red light. he saw both the green and they red lights only for a short time. When he first saw the red light the launch was about a point and a half on the starboard bow of the "Godaveri" He immediately reported the news to the Master that he had seen the red light. The collision then took place. The "Godaveri" struck the yacht midships and the latter broke and its rigging gos entangled with the port anchor of the steamer. The men who were on the yacht fell into the sea. Boats were lowered down from the "Godaveri" and the men were takan up. When he first saw the green light, the "Godaveri" was going at a speed of about one and a quarter or one and a half knots, and she was going the same speed when they saw the red light. The engines were stopped a little before the collision. The whistle was sounded first at the time the order to move astern was given about ten or twelve seconds before the collision, When he first saw it the launch was apparently going towards Mazagon in a northerly direction on the east side of the North Channel beacon.

Examined by Mr. Cardale, witness said his principal duty while entering the channels was to keep the anchor ready. When he first saw the launch he could see clearly what she was towing. As the launch turned round he noticed the relative positions of the launch, the boat and yacht. The last two were moving in a circle. He could not say what the launch was heading towards before the yacht was struck, nor could he say what way she was making after the collision. The launch returned about half an hour after and took on board the two men who were saved by the "Godavery."

Mangal Makan, sukani on board the s.s. "Godaveri," examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was at the wheel when the collision took place, The launch turned on the starboard side before the collision.

Examined by Mr. Cardale, witness said that if the launch had turned to the port board instead of the starboard side, she could have gone near the beacon light. He saw the mast head light all the time. He could see the mast head line if he stood behind the mast. The launch carried an ordinary lantern which could be seen from all sides.

Examined by Mr. Cassels, witness said he could not say for certain if the launch had a mast.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said the launch had a small mast. He could see the white lights all the time.

Examined by the Court, witness said that the "Godaveri" was going at a slow speed. The launch was going fast. At least she was not going slow.

Gana Somo, one of the "sukanis" of the "Godaveri," was the next witness examined. He said that the boat struck the steamer.

Shaik Baba Bhowdeen, "serang" on the launch, examined by Mr. Bowen, said there were five crew on board. The launch was coming from the Elephanta Caves to the Apollo Bunder. He was at the wheel at the time.

Further hearing was adjourned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Government resolution, dated the 8th January, forwarding for criticisms or suggestions if any, the draft Bill on "Bombay Town-Planning" was submitted for consideration of the meeting.

The Chairman said that his note on the Resolution was not ready for circulation among the members and therefore the consideration of the Resolution be postponed.

Mr. Wacha then gave notice of his intention to move the following amendment on whatever resolution the Chairman might propose.

"That having carefully considered the Town Planning Bill, the Board are of opinion:—(a) That the measure is confiscatory in its character and calculated to destroy all just and fair rights and interests in private property while provoking the greatest discontent in the City and Presidency of Bombay; (b) That it is highly expedient to withdraw the Bill and replace it by another which, while achieving the good object the Government has in view, shall at the same time deal equitably with rights and interests and private propery owners; (c) That the substituted Bill shall in no way apply to the City of Bombay except to such outlying parts of it as still remain unbuilt upon; (d) and, lastly, that the only local authority which should be recognised for the City of Bombay shall be the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

The discussion on the Resolution was then adjourned until Tuesday.

The Board next recorded the letter from Dr. Charles A. Bentley, Special Officer, Malaria Investigation Committee, in the matter of filling in Gowalia Tank.

The Chairman observed that he intended to consult the Health Officer in the matter.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 1.

A Mahomedan boy Kalimbax was arrested yesterday by the Dacca police for placing an iron sleeper at Pagla station between Dacca and Narainganj, with a view to wrecking the Dacca mail train. The train was stopped in time and the obstruction removed.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 2nd March.

It is notified for information that the Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz on Thursday evening the 3rd March, and not the 2nd as already notified and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on the morning of Monday the 21st March (a Public holiday).

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Attg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 2nd March.

182—Detail for the week ending 5th instant.
To-day Wednesday 2nd instant—"G" Coy parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
183—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6-30 p.m. and at the St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.
Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.
184—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days:—
Thursday the 3rd inst.
Friday the 4th inst.
Saturday the 5th inst.
Sunday the 6th inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Mahaluxmi, 2nd March.

Orders for the 2nd inst. (Wednesday).
Orderly Officer Lt A Saunders.
Next for duty Lt M Leslie.
Orderly Sergeant Sergt M A Angus.
Next for duty Sergt J Welch.
Morning at 7-30 a m.
No 1 Company Square Drill with Arms.
No 2 Company 6 inch B L C Gun Drill.
Evening at 6 p m.
No 1 Company, 6 inch B L C Gun Drill.
No 2 Company, Squad Drill with Arms.
Parades No 1 and 2 Companies Service.

Company Practice on Sunday 6th inst at 11 a.m. Each Company will fully man and fire a series of 16 rounds from the two 6 inch B L C guns at Mahaluxmi.

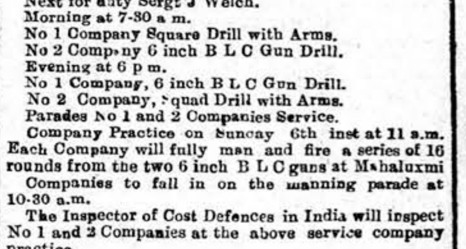
Companies to fall in on the manning parade at 10-30 a.m.

The Inspector of Cost Defences in India will inspect No 1 and 2 Companies at the above service company practice.

The G O C Bombay Brigade will make his Annual Inspection of No 1 and 2 Companies at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday the 6th March at 11 a. m.

All members, including Reservists, must attend this parade.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.



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FILLED AT THE SPRINGS. BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Make your own Cigarette
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AND
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Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TIRED,
WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.
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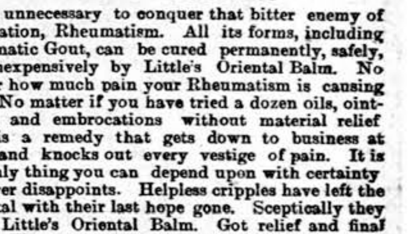

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The Principal Port Officer at Rangoon notifies that on or about March 4th, the Krish (Krishna ?) shoal light vessel will remove her station and exhibit the usual light viz two flashes every half minute.

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DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey ......Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.......Comdr Hunt ....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie........E Stocken.......... ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 1.

Aynthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Bezwada	3270	Brocq	M M & Co
Britannia	1969	Haise	Bos H S & Co
Blake	2896	Hill	W&A Graham & Co
Barnby	2482	Marsey	Killick Nixon & Co
Begonia	2346	Mathews	......
Blakemoor	2408	Knott	......
Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	W F Kaisha
City of Vienna	2996	Greenham	B & P S N & Co
Dinsdalehall	2534	Brown	......
Dumra	162	Manlay	M M & Co
Earl of Douglas	2761	CurrieJames	Finlay & Co
Ethelwynne	2056	Hnash	Balli Bros
Egypt	4178	Summers	London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Errington Court	2782	Gleghorn	W & A Graham & Co
Gerd	151	Andreason	do
Gisela	2680	Nicolick	A L S N Co
Hendenhall	2588	Lawes	Killick Nixon & Co
Himalaya	3700	Spicer	P & O S N Co
Kola	510	Cutbush	M M & Co
Linga	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Imaum	2704	Weydehl	K Nixon &Co
Moltkefels	3110	Eggret	W & A Graham & Co
Naseri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Nadir	2041	Bird	T Morrison& Co
Newshera	3142	Rose	M M & Co
Oceana	3507	Bruce	P & O S N Co
Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	T Morrison & Co
Seirstad	617	Larsen	F F Campbell & Co
Somali	1615	Greiwe	A Strandis & Co
Shah Navaz	2522	Mitchell	B & H S N Co
Salsette	2391	Hayward	P & O S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham& Co
South Atlantic	2238	Pickers	W & A Graham & Co
Sovannah	3071	James	......
Wardha	2552	Archdeecon	M M & Co
Wistow Hall	2139	Meria	Killick Nixon & Co
Warera	2504	Stewart	M M and Co
Waroonga	1601	Morrison	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Genoa	11-3	James Finlay & Co
C&R Alala	2041	Griffiths	Hamburg	5-3	W& A Graham & Co
G Hoosseinee	938	Hughes	Persian Gulf	N F	B and P S N & Co
M Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
N Torrington	3619	Widdess	Hull	4-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Shah Ameer	1921	Pigot	F F	N F	B & H S N& Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Cassam	(repairing)		Bo S N & Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F	N F	Bo S N & Co Ld

H W V D

hasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	25-2	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Avala	2385	Lamb	Antwerp	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
2 Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamburg		W & A G & Co
5 Hillfern	2776	William	Dunkirk	5-3	W & A Graham & Co
8 Inchmoor	2214	Jenkin	Antwerp	3-3	W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	2-3	P & O S N Co
16 Broadwater	2486	N F	Liverpool	26-2	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Nowshera s	Rose	Moulmein, Feb. 14
	Errington Court s	Gleghorn	Buenos Aries, Jan. 12
	Moltkefels s	Eggret	New York, Jan. 20
	Waroonga s	Morrison	Busehra, Feb 17
	Blakemoor s	Knott	Blyth, Jan. 20
	Warora s	Stewart	Rangoon, Feb. 18
	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta Feb. 18
	Tallochmoor s	Ownes	Aden, Feb. 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Africa s	Seberich	Trieste
	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Liverpool
	Clan Farquhar s	Wadge	Dunkirk

The following vessel obtained this portclearance on Tuesday :—

Steamer Inchmoor, Jenkins, Port Said.
„ Devanha, Powell, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Seirstad for Bangkok.
„ Ceylon Maru for China.
„ Waroonga for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the 28th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, Bohemia, from Trieste left Aden on the 28th ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant at 4 a.m. The same Coy's steamer China left Trieste on the 27th ultimo, and is due here on the 20th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Trafford Hall," March 2.

The Ellerman's (City and Hall) Line of steamer, "Trafford Hall," will sail from No. 7 berth, Victoria Dock, to-day at about 2 p.m. Medical Inspection will take place at 1-15 p.m. sharp. All passengers hold baggage must be down at No. 7 shed to-day by noon the latest. The following is the list of passengers :—

FOR PORT SAID.

Broadfied, Mrs G E
Stubbs, Miss E E

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abbatt, Mr and Mrs R H
Beaman, Douglas Mr
Breaslaner, Mr and Mrs
Millett, Mrs child and nurse.
Forteath, Major and Mrs
Skinner, Lieut G S
Wigram, Capt F C

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barrett, Mrs and infant
Burbury, Mrs, governess and 2 children
Calvert, Mr and Mrs H 3 children and nurse
Clark, Mr R H
Eaglesome, Mr A
Evans-Lomb, Lieut-Col C
Forteath, Mrs and nurse
Kenyon, Mr E
Macfadyen, Mrs and 2 children
Macrae, Miss
Maxwell Todd, Miss
Murray, Miss
Neville, Mr and Mrs
Powell, Maj-General and Mrs and maid
Ramsay, Capt
Smith, Mr O J
Staples, Lieut S H
Villiers, Mr
Wales, Mrs G A child, nurse and infant
Walmsley, Mr F S

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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 2nd March 1910

THE CRISIS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE crisis, which we were told was to come to a head on Monday, when the Prime Minister was to outline his policy, has been passed. Ministers, who undertook to consider the Budget first, changed their minds, and the Opposition, recognising that it was impossible to oppose Mr. Asquith's motion, appropriating the time of the House for the passing of urgent supplies, on its merits, and that the Government must be kept in, pending the voting of supply, refrained from forcing a division. The attack on the Lords will begin after the Easter recess, the questions of veto and the reform of the Upper House to be made the subject of resolutions, which will afterwards be incorporated in Bills. These two subjects, in the opinion of the Ministry, require to be disposed of to make the way clear for the Budget and if neither passes, the Ministry will have no option but to resign. The question of veto has long been under consideration and it will be remembered that so long ago as June 1907, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman introduced a motion, which was carried in the Commons, by 432 to 147, "that in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject Bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." No Bill embodying this resolution was ever drafted. The idea of the late Liberal leader was that when a Bill went up to the Lords, and the two Houses found agreement impossible, a conference or series of conferences might be held with a view to an understanding. This plan, Sir Henry thought, would furnish a sufficient check on hasty legislation and if the Lords still refused to pass a measure which had been more than once agreed to by the Commons it would be passed over their heads. On that occasion it was objected that the Ministerial plan was not intended to carry out the will of the nation but the will of the Government, and if the Government were sincere in their campaign they should not defer their proposed Bill. As we have said no Bill was even introduced, though party leaders have kept the matter prominent in their electioneering campaign. It is probable that Mr. Asquith's motion will take practically the same form as that of his predecessor, though to it may be added some express reference to the power or otherwise of the Lords to touch measures, strictly concerning national finance.

As to reform Mr. Asquith foreshadowed something more drastic than the recommendations of the Rosebery Committee. But we observe that this is to come next year, not this. What he contemplates is the substitution of the democratic for the hereditary basis of election. Such a proposal will produce what Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on Monday afternoon, termed one of the great points dividing Government and the Opposition. Meantime, however the Lords may have reformed themselves and have saved the situation, for the principle that the Second Chamber is in need of reconstruction is affirmed on all hands, and by the time Mr. Asquith has leisure to deal with the subject the change may have been effected. The cry for the total abolition of a Second Chamber has subsided and is now never raised except by a handful of Socialists. The two chief points on which agreement is assured are, firstly, that the House has become totally unrepresentative of the political feeling of the country and, secondly, that the continuance of the principle of heredity is an indefensible anachronism in modern times. As was pointed out the other day, all the world over Second Chambers are apt to be conservative in their outlook; their very function as a revising body suggesting that their first duty is to act as a brake upon hasty or short-sighted legislation. The Liberals when in office appoint numbers of Peers, but it is not denied that the loyalty of their proteges is proverbially transient. The great complaint of the Liberal party, said a writer in a Home paper the other day, "is not so much against the House of Lords as against human nature, as the nominally Liberal peers whether they are first creations or not, have an irresistible tendency to cross the floor of the House. Indeed, it may be said that there is scarcely a peerage of Liberal creation which has survived its second descent without breaking with Liberal traditions." Hence the desire to do away with the hereditary principle and to make the Upper House more directly representative of the state of feeling in the country. The free creation of life peers has been suggested, yet it is objected that the Second Chamber "cannot be indefinitely increased in order to provide a just proportion of support for each alternate Government which the pendulum of popularity returns to power."

The suggestion of the *Standard* that the reformed House of Lords should include a dozen representatives of each self-governing Colony and India, and its argument that the Lords is as suitable for colonial representations as the Commons is unsuitable are by no means new. The idea has been ventilated in these columns before, and the time will probably come when immediate representation in the Imperial Parliament will be demanded. But we do not anticipate that Mr. Asquith will embody any such proposal in his resolution or in next year's Bill. Yet, if the recommendations of the Rosebery Committee were acted upon, India and the Colonies would have at least indirect representation inasmuch as ex-Viceroys, Governor-Generals, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Field Marshals and Admirals of the Fleet would be members of the Second Chamber. These, too, would be men who would keep up the best traditions of the House. How ever the Chamber may be reformed it is certain that no Peer will have a right to sit therein and legislate by virtue only of his peerage. The number of members will be reduced and some principle of selection will be introduced, though we doubt if popular election will ever be resorted to. Some standard of capacity may be set up, though, as a newspaper correspondent pointed out the other day, on investigation the curious discovery was made, as a matter of fact, any qualifying test that would admit a hundred members to the House of Lords would practically empty the green benches of the sister Chamber of their occupants. The House of Commons is almost ludicrously amateurish in its fitness for its special work. For a member of the Commons it is enough that he should have been returned by a constituency although he may be poorly equipped indeed for the debates and divisions of the House. This is what democracy has done for the Lower House. We should have liked to hear from Mr. Asquith how and to what extent he proposes to introduce the democratic element into the Second Chamber consistently with its legislative dignity.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND INDIAN ART.

THIRTEEN artists and art critics, Reuter tells us, including Mr. Walter Crane, Sir George Frampton, Dr. Laurence Houseman and Dr. Charles Waldstein have written a letter, published somewhere we do not know, dissenting from Sir George Birdwood's criticism of Indian art on the occasion of Mr. G. B. Havell's lecture before the Indian section of the Society of Arts on the 13th January last. Sir George presided at the meeting whose proceedings are reported in the "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts" of February 4th. The unlucky number took a long time to ponder over the subject and to come to the conclusion that "the Buddha type of sacred figure is one of great artistic inspirations of the world, and they trust that while not disdaining to accept whatever can wholesomely be assimilated from foreign sources, the schools of art of India will jealously preserve individual character which is outgrowth of history and physical conditions of the country." Sir George Birdwood knows more of Indian art probably than the whole thirteen, but he did make some humorous remarks on a photograph of an image of Buddha which was shown as an example of Indian fine art. He said, among other things, which we reproduce elsewhere:—"But few of us have the faith of the new school of 'Symbolists' in a symbolism that outrages artistic sensibilities and proprieties by virtually regarding art as but a frame work for its myths, and allegories, and strange semeiological devices; and one might as reasonably rave over Algebraical symbols as examples of 'fine art,' as include in that category this lame and impotent characterisation of the spiritual grace and glory of Prince Sidartha, the Sakya-muni, the Holy One of Turanian India ('India flava') and the worship of all Turanian Asia in his name of Gautoma, the Lord Buddha. This senseless similitude in its immemorial fixed pose, is nothing more than an uninspired brazen image, vacuously squinting down its nose to its thumbs, and knees, and toes. A boiled suet pudding would serve equally well as a symbol of passionless purity and serenity of soul! It is in vain to argue that such imbecilities are objects of 'fine art' because of the thoughts of emotions they excite in the devout." Mr. Walter Crane was present at the meeting and, in commenting on the Chairman's speech said "it was a great mistake to suppose that the higher imagination was not present in Indian (Hindu) art. Those buildings were animated throughout by that spirit which regarded the inner vision of its figurative symbolism rather than the realization of the outward appearances of things upon which European artists had spent nearly all their force." Sir George's levity evidently wounded the susceptibilities of Mr. Crane and his colleagues more deeply than he could express at the time, as six weeks after he gave utterance to them they must needs write a protest.

A TRAFFIC PROBLEM.

AN interesting point has been raised in the North London Police Court over roller skates. The point arose out of a police application for a summons agaist five boys for roller skating on a foot-path and the question immediately arose is a roller skater to be regarded as a "vehicle." Such is the only legal ground upon which skating on the foot-path can be forbidden except by the passing of special bye-laws. Mr. Hedderwick, the Magistrate appealed to, refused to issue a summons on the ground "it seems to me that roller-skating is no more an offence than running on the foot-path." Running can be exceedingly offensive to other users of the path, but it is not an offence and cannot be made such except with the aid of other circumstances. Roller-skating in the streets is not likely to become a dangerous craze. Some years ago special road skates were invented and purchasers were sought under the plea that a pair of skates could be as valuable as a pair of seven league boots, but they never became even mildly popular. So with roller-skates. The sport is excellent, but it needs a good floor to be enjoyable so that those who skate on the pavement are likely to be boys whose work will prevent them doing it when the streets are full. But should roller-skating become really popular as a means of moving about, it would undoubtedly become necessary to pass bye-laws regulating the new form of traffic. And then a curious position would arise. A cyclist held up in London by the Police to allow cross traffic to pass may not carry his cycle to the other side and ride on, but as far as one can see, there could be no means of preventing a skater taking off his skates, if he were obstinately inclined, and going on as an ordinary pedestrian through the cross traffic. However, there is no very great chance of road or pavement skating becoming popular, except with small boys, and the ordinary policeman can generally be trusted to deal satisfactorily with them.

DEATH TO THE SPARROW.

THE ubiquitous sparrow is probably the most unpopular bird in the world. We have all used words about the cheeky little wretch, which in India chatters all over our bungalows at the smallest opportunity, and we all remember what a familiar institution is the sparrow net in rural England. The last place to revolt at the sparrow's tyranny is the United States. The sparrow has been known there for only sixty years, but already he has made himself such a nuisance that Government has sentenced him everywhere to death. The Department of Agriculture has issued an appeal to all citizens to kill him "on sight." The Department points out that not only does the sparrow do infinite harm to the crops, but it reduces the number of other harmless and attractive birds by destroying their eggs and young, and occupying their nests. Other small birds, such as the robin, the wren and the mocking bird it attacks, driving them away from parks and the shady streets of towns. Finally, wails the Department "unlike our native birds, whose place it usurps, it has no song but is noisy and vituperative." Truly, the sparrow is a nuisance and deserves his fate.

MRS Clark Fisher of America who is touring round the world in a motor-car left Calcutta yesterday evening for Darjeeling.

It is now settled that Mr. A. M. Monteath is to be President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

ACCORDING to the "Financial News," negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to providing capital to carry out the Tata hydro-electric scheme.

MR. GOVINDBHAI H. DESAI, B.A., LL.B., Subha, Collector and District Magistrate, Navsari Prant, will be in charge of the forthcoming Census Operations in the Baroda State.

THE roof of the passenger steamer "Pelozepor" plying between Khulna and Sathkera caught fire on Monday at Jalna. It was extinguished before any great damage was done.

THE Lieut-Governor of Burma will leave Rangoon or Calcutta by the mail steamer on Monday, 14th March, and will return on Tuesday the 22nd March. His Honour will be accompanied by Captain E. L. Caldecott R. A., Aide-de-Camp.

THE District Magistrate of Alipore has withheld this year the license of one Noor Khan, a dealer in and repairer of guns and revolvers, etc., at Chetla, on suspicion that he had smuggled fire arms, and has ordered the confiscation of his stock which was been taken to Alipore.

IT is stated by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce that Japanese fishermen in the southern part of Saghalien have discovered enormously rich deposits of pearl oysters. The beds have been worked for some time in secret, and the quantity of pearls is said to be so great as to threaten prices all over the world. The hitherto rare black pearls of good quality, and a peculiar yellow pearl, are reported to have been found in quantities, as well as the best quality of pearl usually seen.

IN connection with the installation of wireless telegraphy between Melbourne and Clifton Springs, the contract for which has been let to a Victorian firm, a discovery of possibly far-reaching consequences has been made by the contractors, Messrs. Victor, Nightingall and Co. It is that by the use of radio-active ores in the installation, the transmission of messages is facilitated in a most striking manner. The firm has accordingly secured patent rights covering the use of radio-active ores in connection with wireless telegraphy. The first experiments were made with Bohemian pitch blende, but the accidental use of some ore from the Radium Hill mine of Olary demonstrated that owing to some inherent quality at present unascertained. South Australian carnolite ore, which contains 50 per cent. of uranium oxide, is vastly more effective for wireless telegraphy purpose.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COAL STRIKE PROSPECTS.

Federal Politics.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 15.

News of the attempted blowing up of a bridge on the Aberdare Company's railway was received the other day. From the particulars furnished it appears that between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning a terrific explosion was heard, and investigations proved that an attempt had been made to blow up the wooden railway bridge located about half a mile from Neath and some 4 1-2 miles from Cessnock. The concrete foundations of the bridge were cracked by the force of the explosion, and the woodwork so shattered that it will have to be renewed. The railway line was also slightly displaced. The central council met in Sydney on Monday, when Mr. Dunleavy moved, and Mr. Waugh seconded—"That in view of the circumstances that have arisen in connection with the industrial dispute, we recommend that the resumption of work should take place on the part of northern and southern miners on February 14. The motion was put and lost by 3 votes to 2. The mover and seconder were southern delegates, and they stood alone. The northern representatives voted against the proposed resumption, and they had with them Mr. Truscott, (who represents the western miners, who have been at work for some weeks. A satisfactory settlement having been effected in their case, great astonishment is expressed at the attitude of the western delegates, as it was generally supposed that he would favour the resumption of work in the south. Mr. Peters, a northern delegate, moved, and Mr. Allison, also a northern delegate, seconded—"That the northern district be requested to take a ballot upon the acceptance of the wages board or an open conference simultaneously with the resumption of work, the result to be announced not later than Saturday night, February 12, and in the event of the wages board being adopted the resumption of work shall take place by both districts soon as possible." This was agreed to by 3 to 2.

PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

The Compulsory Wages Board, consisting of Judge Scholes (president), and Messrs. Forsyth and Paterson, resumed its sittings on Wednesday. Mr. Matthew Charlton, M.L.A., said the miners had requested him to apply for an adjournment of the board for a week, and also to ask his honour to endeavour to get conference between parties, so that the minor disputes could be amicably settled, and the more serious ones left for the board to deal with. Mr. Kelynack remarked that the question arose as to the terms on which the men should resume work when they decided to resume. The contentions of the proprietors had been that whatever claims the men wished put forward should have been presented to the board and work should have been continued while those claims were being heard. As that was not done, the question arose as to what the position ought to be when work was resumed. The proprietors' contention was that they now had the right to take the men back on such terms as they offered until the board made its award. The proprietors had had one experience of making an offer under protest without prejudice, and that experience did not encourage them to make another. They would like board to say on what terms the men should resume, so that there could not be any possiblity of prejudicing the case in the future. His Honor—You need not labour that aspect of the case before me in regard to the terms upon which the men go back to work. Leave that, please. If we can manage to get the men work not as a board, but in our other capacity, we will find a way to get over that difficulty. Don't say anything about that now. I shall be about all day, and if I can help as an outside person, please call upon me. Mr. Charlton—Thank you, your honor. The board then adjourned until 10 a. m. the following day. The delegate board met at the Trades Hall this afternoon. The position was explained by Mr. Charlton, and after some lively discussion the following motion was carried :—"That Mr. Charlton be empowered to make an application to the wages board for an adjournment until Wednesday next, with a view to the preparation of a case to be submitted to the board by the Colliery Employes' Federation." This, of course, settles the question of whether or not the northern miners will accept the wages board. To-morrow morning Mr. Charlton will be able to give the board an assurance that the men will enter a reply to the proprietor's claims, and it is then more than probable that the application for a week's adjournment will be granted. Obviously if the men are going before the board they must be given a reasonable opportunity of framing a reply to the proprietors' demands.

THE SOCIALISTIC PROCESSION.

Further proceeding arising out of the socialistic procession on February 8 were taken yesterday at the Sydney Water Police Court, when Charles Feldhausen, Alexander Anderson, Michael Patrick Considine, Theodore Hanson, William Morris and Ferdinand William Morris and Ferdinand William Harris were charged with having been guilty of offensive behaviour. All the accused, it was stated, were cheering, hooting, and yelling. Charles Feldhausen admitted that he headed the procession, carried the banner, and called for groans for "Charlie Wade." Mr. Mant (for the prosecution): You said on Friday that you were a Russian. Are you a naturalised subject? Feldhausen, Yes. I was naturalised at Broken Hill. By whom were the papers signed stating that you were a men of good repute?—By Mr. Polkinghorne, the secretary of the Workmen's Co-operative Society.

Were you not thrown out of Russia by your fellow-revolutionists because you were on the pay of the police—No; it is an abominable lie. Did you not approach the police also at Broken Hill?—It is a damnable lie.

Will you swear that you were not thrown out of Russia because you were a police spy!—No, no. It is an abominable lie, a damable falsehood. How have you earned your living since April last?—Part of the time I kept a shop at Paddington. What were you doing? Taking the public down? Were you intimate with Mann?—Yes. Did you have any conversation with him in regard to bombs?—None whatever. The witness admitted that he was responsible for a pamphlet which avocated the total abolition of the capitalistic class. Mr. Mant: What do you mean by "Death to tyrants" and "We wish to destroy all States and all churches?"—Those are my opinions. You say in the pamphlet that you wish to abolish all institutions and laws, religious, political, federal, provincial, and academical. Do you held to that?—Yes, certainly. Do you consider yourself a safe person to be loose in Australia!—Yes, as safe as you are. All the accused were found guilty. Feldahausen, Considine, Hansen, and Harris were each fined £5, in default, two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and were ordered to enter into recognisances to be of good behaviour for 12 months in a sum of £30 and two sureties in £15 each, or in default four months' imprisonment. Anderson and Morris were ordered to enter into recognisances to be of good behaviour for 12 months, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. Morris and Anderson were each fined 10s., in default seven days' imprisonment, on two other charge. Feldhausen, Considine, Hansen and Harris were remanded.

PRIME MINISTER AT SYDNEY.

The Prime Minister addressed a large meeting in the Town Hall at Sydney last night and further expanded the policy of the fusion Government. Mr. Deakin, who was somewhat laboured in his speech, and had to contend with a good deal of interruption on the part of a vigor although small minority apparently in sympathy with the Federal Opposition, said he was sure that those who had his Ballarat speech would admit that it contained a plain, practical, progressive programme. He disposed of Mr. Fisher's statement that the Government's naval scheme was a duplicate of that of the late Government. "A unit forming one-third of a great Imperial fleet, complete in itself with that variety of type of vessels which enables you to develop your qualifications for able seamanship, is different from the proposal for a dozen little destroyers on which you can only train a few men and for the officers of which you must be dependent on some other part of the Empire across the seas. There is no comparison in power, no comparison in character, no comparison as to which is really for the efficient defence of Australia." In connection with defence the question of cost had to be carefully taken into consideration. The defence of a country was not to be accomplished without providing the most advanced and perfect machinery to carry out that scheme. The people of Australia could rest assured that while economy would be considered in every direction the Government would do nothing for want sufficient expenditure to prevent an efficient scheme of defence from being carried out. Mr. Deakin, after making a statement to the effect that the only tariff amendments which it was proposed to make were those for dealing with anomalies, no interference being made with the principle of the tariff, made reference to old-age pensions. He said that if the people endorsed the agreement, entered into between the Commonwealth and the State Premiers the Government could finance the old-age pensions of the past and of the future. This 25s. a head might be derived from any source whatever. It was in no way connected with Customs or Excise. This agreement had run the gauntlet of Federal legislators and had now to receive the approval of the people of the different States. There was no better guarantee possible to the States than to place the matter under the Constitution, otherwise every succeeding Parliament would be faced with an opportunity of altering the agreement perhaps in a fundamental manner at every Federal election and the country would be more or less convulsed by the constant struggles of State electors to maintain their share of revenue. "Will you," he asked, "vote against the present agreement" (Cries of "Yes," and louder cries of "No.") "Because if you do you will then leave us with our two and a half millions to find and will leave us dependent on convincing Parliament, which means both Houses under this Constitution. There is a view that the senate is likely to have a strong representation there against it, so that if you reject this it is by no means certain what kind of agreement you can obtain from the next Parliament. This Government ask you to vote 'Yes'—and put it beyond the possibility of rejection in the next Parliaments because if we cannot get all that we want we what to get nearest thing to it, because we honestly believe that it is to the interests of the people of Australia. I invite you to consider the question as Australians and from an Australian standpoint." As to the proposed transfer of State debts, he said that the proposal, if given effect to, would enable the whole of the debts of Australia to be dealt with as one which would mean an increasing saving and the reduction of the burden of the taxpayer. It would also determine the means by which competition in the money markets of the world on the part of the States should be done away with. An inquiry into that question would be launched as soon as the people had given their ascent as he believed they would do unanimously. The members of the Brisbane Conference were, he pointed out, in hopeless muddle as to even what was meant by the scheme they propounded. He dealt with the unification schemes of the Labour Party for the objective of that party was to bring about the adoption of a policy which should make for unification. Unification meant the crippling of State industries. 'When we look at the future of Australia,' he said we see that it has not in unification, but in the development of Federation on the lines already laid down. Unification is a proposal which aims at curtailing local governing powers in a possible attempt to widen central powers. I am not a unificationist. I declare outright, but I am absolutely a federalist." The object of the Labour party was essentially to weaken the self-governing bodies, which would be perfectly hostile to a thorough and complete system of national government for Australia. (Cheers.) There was nothing to prevent the Commonwealth and the States from working harmoniously together, and one of the objects of the Federal Government was to close the breaches heel the wounds, and unite all parties for the welfare of the people of Australia. The nature of Australia lay in union and in local self-Government—these great sources to-day of the great historic triumphs of our race which had sprung from the absolute charter of freedom.

A COLONIAL MAYOR.

During the time the Labour Alderman were waiting for a quorum to go on with the Council meeting at Broken Hill on Wednesday, some amusing exchanges occurred between Mayor Long and citizens, who had crowded into the Chamber to witness the expected election of the new mayor. One of the visitors facetiously remarked on seeing that the meeting was not proceeding to business, "We're all here Mr. Mayor." To this the mayor replied, "You blokes will have to be quiet or you will go outside. Any how we have a special constable here who will sling you out quick and lively."

The remarks caused much merriment among the ratepayers and the visitors continued to mutter in undertones and indulge in much laughter. The Mayor—You had better be quiet or I'll sling you outside myself. "You will, John? You are having a caucus meeting, John, replied the person addressed. "What are we here for Mr. Mayor," asked one of the audience. "You are all right where you are, anyhow replied the mayor amid laughter "Hullo, Rusty" he called to an old comrade whom he noticed amongst the gathering at the door.

(Concluded on page 6.)

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

It was only a small field of very regular followers that made their way yesterday morning to the hill at Cauckla. The weather was cool but it subsequently warmed up considerably, reminding one that March had arrived and that the end of the season is well in sight.

Hounds moved off as soon as there was sufficient light and the Chuckla groves were first drawn. As has proved the case so often this year, these coverts were untenanted and the pack was hurried on to the Mango Tope, on the top of which hill a customer was discovered that gave a pleasant half hour's sport. Hounds rattled him through the somewhat thicker part of the woods and up on to Sunday hill, from whence he circled round to Stacey's tank and up in to the Mango Tope again. After hunting him persistently round the tope for a few minutes, the pack succeeded in driving him on to Sunday hill once more and over into the valley towards old Marole Church. From there he swung round in the direction of the Marole caves where he mounted the hill. A number of the field hesitated at the bottom of this steep ascent and judiciously decided to risk the chance of getting left in working round the hill. The majorrity of these sportsmen hit off the line in the palm groves the other side, but of the keen followers who legitimately followed the pack up the steep slopes of the hill only one or two were able to get up in time to get away in the wake of hounds as they raced down the woods. Seldom, if ever, this season has the pace been so hot down these grass lands and for a good two miles it was a gallop without a twist or a turn. One unfortunate sportsman's horse came down heavily in some hidden cart-track but no harm was done and he was soon up and after hounds again. Crossing the made up track which leads across the railway, hounds were at fault in the rocky nullah which so frequently is the cause of a check; and although every effort was made to pick up the line again, the jackal managed to save his brush.

Hacking back towards Marole village hounds pushed out another customer into the open and nearly chopped him on the hill beside the village. They were very close on his brush as they hunted him off the hill along the Pipe line to old Marole Church. With a spurt across the valley he managed to gain the hill by the caves and then followed the line of the hills keeping along the ridge. Unfortunately just as in the previous day's run the pack split up on reaching the jungle-clad hill overlooking Vehar, another jackal having been disturbed. The morning had become very warm at this point and with hounds finding it difficult to hold to the line they were called off, reaching home shortly before ten o'clock.

The next meet is at the Jackal Club to morrow morning.

TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Handicap.

As preliminaries to the Tournaments for the Marriatt Cup (club championship) and the Western India Championships, the Bombay Gymkhana have held two doubles handicap tournaments for seniors and juniors. Both were well supported, and the former resulted after some hard games in a win for F. R. R. Brooke and H. C. Richmond who in the final round defeated F. Sinclair and F. Portlocks by two sets to one. The junior competition went to R. Haines and R. C. Abbott, who finally defeated R. Medley and R. Herbert by two easy games.

The draws for the Marriott Cup and Western India Championships are as follows:—

MARRYATT CUP.

1 S R Arthur........................Bye
2 E M F Nicholson
3 Capt T C Lucas
4 P M D Sanderson
5 Capt G Lucas
6 Capt H Richmond
7 A H Glendenning
8 E Green
9 R D England
10 W Reid
11 F R R Brooke
12 S M Bean
13 A E Williams
14 B Thomas........................Bye

WESTERN INDIA SINGLES,

1 Capt G Lucas ....Bye
2 E M F Nicholson .... „
3 R D England .... „
4 Capt T C Lucas .... „
5 S R Arthur.................... „
6 F R R Brooke.................. „
7 A H Glendenning .... „
8 E Green .... „
9 H C Richmond .... „
10 L C Parton .... „
11 W Reid .... „

WESTERN INDIA DOUBLES,

1 W Reid / S N Powell
2 H C Richmond / B Thomas
3 Capt T C Lucas / Capt G Lucas
4 A H Glendenning / R D England
5 D B Binning / S R Arthur
6 P Sanderson / E M F Nicholson
7 E E Coombs / E Green
8 F R R Brooke / R Kidd

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played on Saturday afternoon between the Officers of the steamers Clan Farquhar and Clan Lindsay, and a team of "All Comers'" selected from the steamers Broadwater, Glenesk, Torrington, Inchmoor and others. The match was arranged by the Harbour Chaplain of the Seamen's Institute and played on the ground of the Army and Navy Stores Cricket Club by the courtesy of the Honorary Secretary. A return match was played the following day. Result as follows:—

1st DAY TEAMS.
ALL COMMERS,

P Doyle, c	6
L Hesseltine, b	7
A Gishart, c	2
D Munro, b	2
A Warner, c	11
W Houghland, b	0
F Burns, run out	0
J Walton, run out	7
Rev A E Bernays, not out	5
Extras	5
Total	45

BLANS.

H A Emmerson, c	20
K J McKenna, c	6
F J Randall, b	11
J G Biggs, b	20
J Jardin, b	5
L S Middleton c	17
W Preston, b	0
H Crosbie, not out	4
E G Pearne, b	2
H S Knight, b	1
H Spothswood, c	7
Extras	14
Total	106

2nd DAY TEAMS.
ALL COMMERS.

A Warner, b	19
L Hesseltine, b	4
A Gishart, b	2
P Doyle, c	0
J Walton, c	0
C Greeves, c	7
Geo Walton, b	26
Streeter, l-b-w	8
Greener, c	3
Mullins, b	5
Miller, not out	3
Extras	6
Total	78

C LONS

H A Emmerson, st	5
F J Randall, c	0
K J McKenna, b	8
J G Biggs, run out	5
J Jardin, l-b-w	3
L P Middleton, c	13
W Preston, b	0
H Crosbie, st	5
E G Pearne, not out	0
H Spothswood, c	5
W Ingles, b	5
Extras	16
Total	60

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The following is the draw for these events. Play starts on March 12:—

WESTERN INDIA SINGLES.

1 Capt G Lucas...... Bye
2 E M F Nicholson.. „
3 R D England ......
4 Capt T C Lucas...
5 S R Arthur.........
6 F R R Brooke ...
7 A H Glendinning.
8 E Green ....
9 H C Richmond ... Bye
10 L C Parton......... „
11 W Reid............... „

1st Round to be played off by March 15th.
2nd „ March 19th.
Semi final „ March 21st.
Final „ March 22nd.

WESTERN INDIA DOUBLES.

1 W Reid / S N Powell
2 H C Richmond / B Thomas
3 Capt T C Lucas / Capt G Lucas
4 A H Glendinning / R D England
5 D B Binning / S R Arthur
6 P M D Sanderson / E M F Nicholson
7 E E Coombs / E Green
8 F R R Brooke / R Kidd

1st Round to be played off by March 17th.
Semi Final „ March 20th.
Final „ March 21st.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CHAMPIONSHIOP.

The following ties will be played to-day, March 2nd at 5-30 p.m.

A. H. Glendenning, Capt. H. C. Richmond; W. Reid, F. R. R. Brooke; E. Green, R. D. England.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 19th Feb.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 19th Feb. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1613947	8946652	10560599
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	302057	1694159	1996216
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	23326	175469	198795
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2231	8374	10605
Total...	2950·55	1941561	10824654	12766215
Earnings for corpg. week ending 20th Feb. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1102124	8191863	9293987
I.M.RySystem	1177·95	225015	1413598	1638613
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	25874	143745	169619
B. K. Railway	13·58	192	1164	1356
Total	2923·72	1353205	9750370	11103575
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+511823	+754789	+ 1266612
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·11	+ 77042	+280561	+357603
A. D. C. R.	......	— 2548	+ 31724	+ 29176
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 2039	+ 7210	+ 9249

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th Feb. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,70,000	3,20,000	4 000	4,94,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	337	634	8	979
For previous 5 weeks of half year	8,01,000	15,85,000	20,450	24 06,450
Total for 6 weeks	9,71,000	19,05,000	24,450	29,90,450
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,51,791	2,79,254	9,943	4,40,988
Per mile of Ry...	301	553	20	874
Total to corresponding date...	8,83,317	16,64,179	25,697	25,73,193

Increase for the week ....Rs. 53,012
Do. to date ....Rs. 3,27,257

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th Feb. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	5,000	30,000	......	35,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	213	......	248
For previous 5 weeks of half year	26,000	1,51,000	......	1,77,000
Total for 6 weeks	31,000	1,81,000	......	2,12,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,257	32,905	249	40,411
Per mile of Ry..	51	233	2	286
Total to corresponding date...	38,312	2,31,189	691	2,70,192

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 5,411
Do. to date ....Rs. 58,192

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th Feb. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	8,000	8,000	......	16,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	24	23	......	47
For previous 4 weeks of half year	29,000	38,000	......	67,000
Total for 5 weeks	37,000	46,000	......	83,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,748	3,049	50	5,847
Per mile of Ry..	20	23	......	43
Total to corresponding date...	12,782	32,829	287	45,348

Increase for the week ....Rs.
Do. to date ....Rs.

BY THE WAY.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S RUSSIAN.

Some anecdotes as to the manner in which Prince Bismarck, when stationed at St. Petersburg in 1859 as Prussian Ambassador, grappled with the Russian language, are told in an interesting article in Nord und Sued. The Ambassador began by taking two lessons a week, early in the morning, from a young student, and for some time pretended to stand in constant fear of "putting his tongue out of joint" with the jumble of consonants and sibilants. The difficulty overcome, his progress was very rapied, his marvellous memory being a powerful ally to his determination to learn the language. One of the first works of Russian modern literature which the pupil undertook to translate was Turgenieff's famous novel "A Nobleman's Nest," which had quite recently been published. The Emperor Alexander II., shortly after Bismarck's arrival, turning to the latter at a luncheon party at the Imperial Palace, suddenly asked in Russian, "Do you understand Russian?" and Bismarck coolly replied, "A little, your Majesty, if it is not spoken too fast." And when it appeared that the Ambassador had been instructed only four months, the Czar paid him the highest compliments on his great linguistic achievement.

NITCHEVO!

The term Nitchevo (never mind), which has a many meanings at least as the famous German Zug, once accompanied Bismarck through a trying episode. He was late for a sporting expedition, and had hired a sleigh to reach his host's shooting-box without delay. The driver remained stolidly indifferent to his fare's admonitions to drive faster, replying to every outburst with a calm Nitchevo, and even when Bismarck enforced his speech by a dig into the driver's ribs, the sufferer only shrugged his patient shoulders, and once more said Nitchevo. Presently he tried to turn his horse too suddenly, and both driver and sportsman were shot into a ditce filled with snow. The Ambassador swore in choicest Russian, but the imperturbable driver, brushing the snow off his gentleman's fur coat, only muttered, consolingly, Nitchevo, sir, we are sure to get somewhere quite comfortably in the end.

MR. SEDDON'S TABLET IN ST. PAUL'S.

The late Right Hon. Richard J. Seddon, a mural tablet in whose honour has been be unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's was in some respects the most remarkable of the Premiers of Greater Britain. With no educational advantages and small pretensions to oratorical power, by sheer force of personality or strength of will, he made himself Prime Minister, practically Dictator, of New Zealand, and a statesman who, in some subtle, mysterious way, caught the ear and arrested the imagination of the whole Empire. Sir George Grey, the 'great Pro-Consul," who, after being Governor of New Zealand became its Liberal Prime Minister, was the first to discover Mr. Seddon's abilities. The mural tablet in honour of Mr. Seddon is appropriately within a few feet of the tomb of his old chief and patron.

OXFORD "PUBLIC ORATOR" RESIGNS.

Oxford will lose an accomplished spokesman, and a humorist who has always lived up to his cheerful patronymic, by the resignation of Dr. Merry, who has been Public Orator longer than most residents can remember. Dr. Merry is a singularly versatile divine, who has been the devoted parish priest of All Saints' Church, a brilliant tutor, and an efficient Head of Lincoln College in succession to Mark Pattison. Amid multifarious duties, he has found time to make his mark both in Latin and Greek scholarship. Dr. Merry's two volumes on the "Odyssey," which have run through countless editions, are a boon and a blessing to under-graduates.

THE PUBLIC ORATOR AT OXFORD.

The office of Public Orator, which Dr. Merry vacates, was not definitely established at Oxford before the spacious times of Elizabeth, previous to which the position appears to have been bestowed upon the Darwinian principle of the survival of the fittest. There is a modest stipend of £150 attached to the post, which seems rather inadequate remuneration, considering that the Orator has to recite a large quantity of Latin prose of his own composition before a critical, and occasionally boisterous, audience, and also adjudicates for several University prizes. Archbishop Laud, always a warm friend to Oxford, persuaded Charles I. to endow the Public Orator with a canonry of Christ Church; but the Puritan Parliament refused to pass the necessary Act confirming this arrangement.

THE NEW EDITOR OF THE "CENTURY MAGAZINE."

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Richard Watson Gilder as editor-in-chief of the "Century Magazine." He has spent practically the whole of his working life in the service of this well-known periodical, having joined its editorial staff in 1873 at the age of twenty. Like his predecessor, Mr. Johnson has made his mark as a poet. His labours in the cause of international copyright have won for him the decorations of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour and Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy. He was one of the founders of the movement for setting aside the Yosemite as a national park.

CLERKS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

As the membership of the London Stock Exchange is not limited, the effect of great activity or pronounced depression in the business in public securities is reflected in the number of members or clerks, generally of the latter. For instance, during the five years ended 1908 there was the London correspondent of the Scotsman states an increase of 200 in the number of members, but a decerease of 900 in the number of clerks, showing to what extent some of the large firms were obliged to cut down their business establishments. On the New York Stock Exchange the number of members is limited, say, to 1,100, and the condition of business there is consequently reflected in the price of a Stock Exchange seat.

PRICES OF SEATS IN WALL STREET.

In the summer of last year business in Wall-street was exceptionally active, and in November a Stock Exchange seat sold for 90,000dols., or £18,000, which was £1,000 more than that realised for the seat of the late Mr. Harriman. Since then a seat has sold at as high as 94,000dls., or £18,900, which was within £200 of the highest price on record. The effect of the recent depression in Wall-street is shown in the fact that a seat which was sold on Wednesday last realised only 82,900dols., or £16,000. Such a heavy fall in the price of a seat within a few months does not seem to show a great amount of confidence in an immediate return of Stock Exchange activity there.

"THE BROWN DOG' AT BATTERSEA.

The brown dog drinking-fountain at Battersea, which the borough Council has decided by forty-one votes to four to have removed, has long been the object of hostile demonstrations on the part of London medical students. The effigy is that of a dog said to have been done to death in a hospital, and it was placed there by anti-vivisectors. It will now be returned to the donors. It was stated that the guarding of the memorial by special policemen has cost Battersea £700 per annum.

"CROMWELL'S COUNCIL CHAMBER."

There is a danger that the old Oxfordshire town of Banbury will be robbed of its most famous historic building. In the Reindeer Inn there is the Globe Room, carefully preserved through the centuries as it was at the time of its building in 1637. The room is panelled in black oak, has an old fashioned fireplace, with a panelled overmantel, and a plastered ceiling of singularly beautiful design, of which a cast was taken a few years ago for the South Kensington Museum. According to tradition the room was Cromwells Council Chamber when he visited Banbury during the Civil War. The Reindeer Inn is the property of a local brewery company and they have just made the announcement that unless local enterprise steps in and buys the Globe Room it will be sold to a gentleman whose intention it is to take it down and rebuild it in the United States.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FLOWERS FOR SPRING HEADGEAR.

Roses in beautiful shades of colour are being prepared for the new millinery, and a rose year is predicted. The dull soft tones have a bluish shade over them like the bloom on a ripe plum, which seems to bring them into line with the veiled and blended tones in the toilettes. Blue being the "colour par excellence" for this season, it follows, of course, says a Paris correspondent, that the whole flora of blue blossoms will be brought into the scheme of headgear, and that the milliner will turn her attention to the graceful hanging bloome of the climbing plants as well as the ordinary garden flowers. Bunches of plumbago, wistaria, and periwinkles, in chastened but beautiful tones, are in consequence pressed into service, an alliance of black and blue straw—the former in the exact shade of the flowers—being high in favour.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE EVENING CORSAGE.

A feature of the new evening gowns which is very important, is the manner in which the material is cut away to within an inch of the waist line and filled in with a drapery of net. The folding of this drapery is very skilful, and in the case of a black gown the filling in of the front with a light material gives it a very becoming effect. It is noticeable, too, that where the full-dress gowns are concerned, the decolletage is extremely wide, the gown being cut away very much on the shoulders.

DRESS OF CREPON DE SOIE.

Crepon de soie is the material used for many smart frocks, while a colour which is very much in evidence in this connection is a lovely shade of lime green. A beautiful toilette of this description boasted a deep hem of Liberty satin, the skirt being finely gathered at the back of the waist, and the corsage which was Japanese in line, falling away gracefully from the shoulders. Where the bodice and skirt met there was a slight fold of black satin, the same note appearing in the front of the corsage which was of self-coloured mouseline de soie covered with a rat-tail embroidery in green and black, with a very rich and pretty effect. This, which was almost square in front, showed again at the back, between the fichu-like arrangement of the Japanese corsage, while above it was a guimpe of deep cream lace, with a long undersleeves to match, appearing at the elbow and continuing well on to the hands in points. Undersleeves are, however, a concession to chilly mortals and cold days, and as the season advances the new frocks will show the short sleeve which is always popular in summer and pleases those women who can lay claim to well-shaped arms.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud persists in the extreme north, but elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect nearly everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Sind and the Jaipur. Temperature is normal.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear round the gulf of Cambay, and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Indore, and either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess in Kathiawar during the day.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-east and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Day temperature is normal; the minumum is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression is shown round Bikaner to-day. Skies are now moderately clouded in east Rajputana, and the adjacent parts of the United and the Central Provinces but have cleared in the Punjab. No precipitation has been reported.

Dry weather is likely except possibly for a few dust and thunderstorms in east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United and Central Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Offg. Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	0	14
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalurmi	1	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	4	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total......	15	10	105
This day last year......	30	31	122

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
March 1st 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	131	37	4
B	238	285	34
C	112	103	11
D	104	30	3
E	178	89	19
F	88	11	3
G	59	8	2
Total ...	910	563	91
Total killed to date rats	...		1,473

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SEVERE TEETHING RASH CURED

Spread Over Body and Face—Baby Scratched and Rubbed Till It Bled and Caused Great Pain and Agony—First Bath with Cuticura Soap Brought Sleep—Cure Followed.

MOTHER FINDS GOOD FRIEND IN CUTICURA

"I first started using Cuticura Soap about two and a half years ago for my little boy. When a few months old he had teething rash very badly. It spread all over his face and body which made him very irritable, especially at night. He used to scratch and rub until he bled, causing him great pain and agony. I tried different kinds of soap and ointments all to no purpose. I thought I would give Cuticura Soap a trial. I bought a tablet and after my baby's first wash with Cuticura Soap he seemed quite soothed and slept well. I applied a little Cuticura Ointment every night and after about a month's treatment with two tablets of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment there was no sign of rash on any part of his body or face. Ever since, I have kept to Cuticura Soap and no other and hope never to be without it. You will be pleased to hear I use it for my other little boy, now eight months old, whose flesh is beautiful and smooth. My husband finds Cuticura Soap excellent for shaving and doesn't find it so dry and hard after shaving as other soaps. Cuticura Soap leaves one so cool and refreshed. Mrs. Emily Hine, 2, Myrtle Villas, Bedfont, Middx., England, Nov. 4 and 29, 1908."

Itching Devils Are little patches of eczema on the skin, scalp or hands which are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on the skin and scalp.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

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Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Rettnoscopically.

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Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D, I.M.S, Lt-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE, PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Better be sure than sorry.

Mothers can only be sure of absolute freshness and cleanliness by having cakes and pastry made at home.

Wholesome and reliable scones, cakes and pastry can be made at home easily and at little cost with

"PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)
—the sure raising powder.

Mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" to eight parts ordinary flour and proceed as usual.

The Royal Arms.
(OLD LIQUEUR)
RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
J. G. THOMSON & CO., LTD., LEITH.
Holding His Majesty's Warrant to use the Royal Arms.
SUPPLIED BY D. C. OOMRIGAR, CORNAGLIA'S AND D. D. BARIA.
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Up-to-date Patent Medicines and Drugs, Military Hair Brushes in leather cases for presentation, &c., Combs, Shaving Mirrors and Brushes, Scented Soaps, Perfumery of well-known English and French makers.
Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.
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Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.
A trial solicited.
Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.
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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS
Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.
Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Best Cough Drops Are Drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Sixty years ago physicians first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and ever since then it has been the standard cough remedy all over the world. Thousands of families, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, keep a bottle of it in the house ready for an emergency.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Put up in large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtues of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

The N&C Nicholson's RAINCOAT
FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED
POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT
LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE
ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES
TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM
NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO. LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST. KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.,
Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H J PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 28.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	82 1-8 +1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25·17 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent.	99 + 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45 1/2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot....	23 5/16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence.	23 3/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	63 1-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	96 13-16 +1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 1/2+1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9—0-1/8
Interest day to-day loans	1 5-8+1-4
Do. of day market loans	1 3-4 +1-8

MANCHESTER, February 28.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	......
Do. Day's Imports...	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Moderate demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8·00+8
Egyptian F. G. F.	15 5-8+5-16

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
	7·73	7·59	7·61	7·61	7·56
	+11	+14	+11	+14	+11
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	J.-F.	
Liverpool	7·27	6·52	6·61	6·50	
	+13	+10	+9	+6	

Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 28.

	bales.
Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports	83,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	27,000
Do. Exports to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	883,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	868,010
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Do. Last year	17,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York ....
March 14·33 +20
Do. at New York ....
May 14·73 +26
Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York	14·95+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 1/4 + 1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	50 1/2—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 3/4+1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.
Futures at New Orleans	March 14·83+25
Do. at New Orleans	May 14·76+23

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 28.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/2
" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Dunkirk.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c. Sellers

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 30,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 180,000

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 28.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian ... 33 1-2
Months—Jan-Feb.
Buyers, etc. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 3,350,000

SEEDS

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat 416 lbs ex ship. 45
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 44 1/2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc. Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... 40
Do. Months—Mar.-Ap'.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 59
Do. Months—Apr-May
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 8-9 1-2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India Double bags 1st Mark ... 17-2 1-4
May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

ARRIVALS.

"Silksworth Hall," "Rinaldo," "Adalsturm" and "Othello".

BOMBAY, MARCH 1.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months credits. For remittance very little business is passing.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. May.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s "	1s. 4 1-4d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 3/16d. May
" 6 m's Ready	1s. 4 11/32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	171 1/2
Marks 3 m/s "	138 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	126 1/3
" Shanghai	163 3/4
" Japan	149 3/4

Market—Firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is weak and the rate has declined. The market opened at 94-1 for ready and 94-4 for 31st March and has closed at 93-13 and 94-1 respectively, at which rate there were sellers.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-16 at 23 5-16 for ready and forwards remained unchanged at 23 3-4. New York was down by 1-8 at 50 1-2.

In absence of up-country and local demand market in gold remained dull and prices were little easier. Stocks seems scarce but arrivals are heavier regularly by every mail, and enquiries being poor nowadays, there is no probability of market improving soon. Sovereigns were also in less demand than usual and prices declined by half an anna.

Silver locally opened at Rs. 67-3-0 with no buyers but in the afternoon there being sellers and London market being lower, market was quiet and forwards closed at Rs. 67-0-0. Demand for ready was dull.

We quote:—

GOLD.	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	6	0
Australian	21	1	0

SILVER.	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	67	3	0
17 Penny ready	67	0	0
Local per tola	0	10	6
First Settlement	67	6	0
Second "	67	6	6

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. There was very little demand both for ready and forward and tone of the market was weak.

Rapeseed:—Quiet but firm. London price was 3d. down. Demand for ready and forward was moderate and prices declined by 1-2 to 1 anna.

Wheat:—Firm. London prices were unchanged. Demand was practically nil and prices ruled the same.

Mowraseed:— } Firm. Demand both for ready
Poppy:— } and forward being moderate there
Gingelly:— } was no change in prices.

Cottonseed:—Firm. There was a good demand for ready lots and prices were maintained, but in forward there being more sellers than buyers, prices declined by 4 annas.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 1
Linseed, Small	" 9 14
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 7
Yellow do.	" 7 2
Do. Gujarat	" 7 6
Poppyseed	" 9 10
Castorseed	" 33 to 34
Mowraseed...	" 6 9
Maize	" 22 to 23
Groundnuts	" 39 to 42
Mustardseed	" 85 to 90
Gingellyseed	" 37 to 41
Khandesh Howri	" 44 to 45
Gulbarga do.	
Kalbar do.	
Itarsi do.	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 41 to 44
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver	" 38 to 39
Do. do. Gadag	
Gin Red Khandwa	" 41 to 43
Do. Meggi	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	" 47 to 51
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	" 37 to 38
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	" 41
Delhi 70/30	" 40
Hard Red...	" 34
Cawnpore Pissi	" 39

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 28th February:—

Wheat	11,242 cwts
Linseed	21,331 "
Rapeseed	12,851 "
Gingellyseed	19,261 "
Poppyseed	273 "
Groundnuts	4,513 "
Castorseed	4,385 "
Rice	131,000 "
Myrabollams	20,348 "
Cottonseed...	87,996 "
Mowraseed...	198 "
Gram	2,596 "
Joowar	4,681 "
Maize	587 "

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the steady rise in the Cotton market our yarn market remained strong.

We learn of the following sales:

2100	Greaves	10s.	at 6·9
200	Daun	12s.	at 7·2
400	Indo-China	12s.	at 6·14
200	"	10s.	at 6·11 1-2

SPINNINGS.

Market quiet. Petits opened at Rs. 3,140 and Rs. 3,150 for April and at the close declined to Rs. 3,105 and Rs. 3,125.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,455
India	63
Indian Specie	51 1/2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	980
Colaba Land	1,110
David	381 1-4
Kohinoor	662 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,115
Nagpore	1,810
Swadeshi	1,075

PRESSES.

New Berar	545
Volkart's United	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	309
B. E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	101
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref.	156
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	300
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	19
Treacher & Co	575

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	607 1-2
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 8 points up and New York 30 points up. Broach good was quoted at Rs. 331 and fine at Rs. 345 at which rates a nominal business was reported. The opener receive in the evening showed 1 point up, Good Broach declined to Rs. 327 and fine 343 at the close and very little was done at these rotes. Prices for ready are well maintainted and market remains firm. Both mills and experters have done a moderate business.

The following are the purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Poolgaum	Japan Cotton Trading Co...	313
200	Wardha	do	307
100	Khandeish	do	288
500	Methia	do	265-267
200	Broach Ginned	Mitsui-Bussan Kaisha.	342
200	Khandeish	R D Master	271
1000	Bengal	David Sassoon	250-265
400	Verawal	Madhavji Mills	268
100	Wadhwan	Carrimbhoy	317
100	Parbani	H N Madraswalla	310
100	Barsee	Coorla Mills	300

We quote:—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	230	Ready.
" F. Good	248	"
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	276	"
" F. Good	261	"
Sind Punjab Fine	272	"
" F. Good	257	"
Khandesh Fine	281	"
" F. Good	273	"
Amraoti Fine	296	"
" F. Good	288	"
Akola Khangaum Fine	297	"
" F. Good	289	"
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	303	"
" F. Good	295	"
Yeotmal Fine	312	"
" F. Good	304	"
Nagpore Fine	319	"
" F. Good	311	"
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	323	"
" F. Good	315	"
Methia Fine	281	"
" F. Good	273	"
Broach Gin Good	327	"
" Fine	343	Mar.
Sawginned Good	331	A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	335	"
Westerns "	310	"

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 28th Feb:—

Khandesh	2,939	Bales.
Central India	1,750	"
Barsi and Nagur	2,121	"
Berar	3,432	"
Central Provinces	1,641	"
Oomras...	11,923	"
Dholera	1,629	"
Broach...	4,586	"
Coompta and Dharwar	878	"
Westerns	215	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)	710	"
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,210	"
Sind	422	"
Persian	120	"
Total	21,203	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	10,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Mar.—Apl.	7·75+ 2
Apl.—May.	7·71+ 2
May—June	7·68+ 2
June—July	7·61+ 2
July—Aug.	7·58+ 2
Aug.—Sept.	7·29+ 2
Sept.—Oct.	6·84+ 2
Oct.—Nov.	6·64+ 2
Nov.—Dec.	6·54+ 4

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	15 6
Havre	16 0	16 6
Hull	14 6	......
Liverpool	15 6	16 0
Marseilles	15 6	16 0
Genoa	15 0	15 6
London	15 6	......
Hamburg	15 6	16 0
Trieste	17 0	18 0
Venice	17 0	18 0
Open Ports	Apr.-May-June 15 0	

Very little business is doing. Market closes quiet.

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs.56 6
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42	Rs.46 0
	49 56	" 46 12
Tin Ingots.		" 42 2
Spelter S M M M J G		" 19 6
Georgsbutte		" 22 10
Copper Ingots K S		" 49 8
Copper Sheathings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, February 28

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	...	15,303

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle	...	2,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co	Hosseinee	Mahomerah
M. Casam	Ville de la Ciotat	Aden

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 26th and 27th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	60	69,984
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	31	34,962

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Broadwater s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 497 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 1,000 cwts oil cakes. Glade and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hendonhall s—29,303 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Avala s—255 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

Broadwater s—220 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 1 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Avala s—42 cwts animal guts and 207 1-4 cwts cow hoofs, Eduard Wolf.

FOR HULL.

Southatlentic s—2,625 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Errington Court s—13,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co; 149,910 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barnby s—385 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co.

Ethelwynne s—798 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Braunfels s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, G Fachiri.

Pearlmoor s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sasoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alala s—1,000 cwts teelseed, Volkart Bors; 200 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 170 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Son; 12,001 cwts teelseed and 4,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Clan Lindsay s—300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 310 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed. E D Sassaon and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed and 4,002 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

Avala s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—445 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton, Goculda's and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Gisela s—124 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—25 cwts raisens T Camji; 3 1-4 cwt ivory and 50 cwts raisens K N Macnee and Co; 35 cwts raisens R Dhunji and Co; 52 cases opium P and O S N and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 700 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 1,700 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—700 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—1,100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—600 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1,600 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—1,100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton A Blasckek and Co.

Imani s—100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

IMPORT.

S S Ceylon Maru 3,142 tons Captain F L Pyne arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo.

FROM JAPAN.

67 Silk Yarn, 1,397 matches, 35 matting, 142 camphor, 20 camphor oil, 791 glass ware, 90 straw board, 50 sulphate of copper, 2,170 copper ingots, 149 cotton goods, 14 soap.

FROM HONGKONG.

63 matting, 306 sugar candy, 4 silk goods, 50 canned fruits, 1,050 cassia, 274 glass bangles, 32 china roots, 11 preserves, 2 dry dates, 2 tea.

FROM SINGAPORE.

2,195 planks, 195 Sago flower, 4,040 rattens, 9 silk, 4,749 rice, 15 nut mego, 111 damar, 41 gum benjomin, 32 gombier, 110 betelnuts.

FROM COLOMBO.

614 tea, 1,213 arecanuts, 210 cardamons, 155 apples, 19 gunnies, 43 fennelseed, 25 plumbago.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street, Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

A GIFT FROM THE GODDESS OF HEALTH
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New Life for Nervous Sufferers!

"My nerves are in an awful state!"

That is the daily despondent cry of millions of people whose life is made a misery by nervous conditions, which, if unchecked, may lead to the gravest consequences.

To such sufferers there is the possibility of a "new life" with the restoration of all the old feeling of physical strength and mental exhilaration which made life worth living.

This "new life" is offered by Sanatogen whose merits more than ten thousand physicians have proclaimed in enthusiastic letters, describing the marvellous results they have obtained by what is, admittedly, the world's supreme revitaliser of nerves, brain and body.

Sanatogen is, therefore, pre-eminently beneficial in nervous debility and breakdown, weakened and disordered nerves, loss of memory, disordered digestion and dyspepsia, dysentery, malaria, anæmia, loss of vitality, and the loss of weight and strength which are the inevitable consequences of wasting diseases like Consumption.

Sanatogen's action is due to its constituents—milk proteid and glycero-phosphate of sodium, chemically combined to form a new compound which is at once a food and a tonic, profoundly powerful in its result, yet so bland and mild in itself that doctors constantly prescribe it for young children.

Sanatogen is admittedly the supreme restorative in convalescence from all acute diseases, such as enteric fever, dysentery and malaria, for it is easily digested, rapidly assimilated, and perfectly absorbed.

Hundreds of thousands of people, among whom are many well-known men and women, have voluntarily testified that Sanatogen has restored them to perfect health. A selection from their letters appears on this page.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars Descriptive pamphlet entitled, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," sent free on application to the Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Bombay.

Send a post-card, to-day, mentioning this paper.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.:
"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.:
"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.:
"I have been taking Sanatogen for some time, and it seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Sir William Bull, M.P.:
"I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of "Capital"), Calcutta:
"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, during a sharp attack of fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better, and stronger, after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run-down."

The Lord Bishop of Norwich:
"Mrs. Sheepshanks is taking Sanatogen regularly and deriving great benefit from it."

Lord Edward Churchill:
"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.:
"Sanatogen is an excellent nerve food."

THE LIFE FOOD and NERVE TONIC SANATOGEN REJUVENATES and REVITALISES

·REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR·HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
·A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Gold, Enamel and Diamonds £21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants 32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls .. 17 12 6
All Gold 13 15 0

The Largest Stock —of— Novelties in Europe.
Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.
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PLAGUE PREVENTION
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TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED. LONDON."
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ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. ASQUITH'S POLICY.

Situation Relieved.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS EXPEDITED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith moved a resolution to appropriate the time of the House until the 24th March, for the purpose of passing urgent supplies. Then after the Easter recess he said, he will introduce resolutions into both Houses, excluding the Lords from finance and ensuring the predominance of the House of Commons against the Lords' veto within a single Parliament.

A Bill carrying out the resolutions will be introduced later.

Mr. Asquith, in moving his resolution said he proposed to take the Army and Navy votes and other urgent financial business and then adjourn to the 29th March. On re-assembling he would submit resolutions declaring the necessity of excluding the Lords from finance and asking the Commons to declare that the Lords' veto over legislation should be limited, so as to secure the predominance of the House of Commons during the life-time of a single Parliament. A Bill giving effect to the resolutions would be afterwards introduced. but to bring matter to an issue at the earliest possible moment, the resolutions would be submitted to the House of Lords. Whether the House of Lords agreed or not, the Government would regard the enactment with all promptitude of a provision freeing the House of Commons from the veto of Lords, not only as the first condition of legislative dignity, but as a primary and paramount duty in the prosecution of which they would adopt all constitutional methods, proper and adequate, and would stake on it their existence as a Government. Mr. Asquith explained that it was contemplated to propose in the subsequent year the substitution of a democratic for the hereditary basis in the Second Chamber.

Sir J. Dalziel's motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Balfour twitted Mr. Asquith on his new programme and referred to the Premier's pledge before election that he would proceed with the Budget first.

Mr. Redmond complained that Mr. Asquith had not made it clear what he would do if the Lords rejected the resolutions. If he undertook to go to the Crown for guarantees, and on refusal to resign and suspend the Budget, Mr. Redmond would support to-day's motion, otherwise he would vote against it.

LATER.

In the Commons to-night Mr. Asquith's motion was adopted without a division. The exclusion of the reform of the Lords from the Government's present proposals and concentration on the veto have relieved the tension in the Liberal camp. The Radicals are jubilant and the Nationalists also appear satisfied with the Government's assurances that they will not continue in office unless they are able to ensure the proposals becoming law.

In the course of the Debate, Sir J. Dalziel said, Mr. Asquith had slightly improved the situation. If he assured his followers that the Government would ask for guarantees in the event of the Lords rejecting the resolutions, Sir J. Dalziel said he would loyally support Government.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said in postponing the Budget, the Government was sacrificing the interests of the nation for the sake of its own position. The Opposition would support the Government in passing the necessary financial business so long as they did not interpose other contentious matter. The Opposition would not throw the nation into confusion by a snap division on minor matters which would settle nothing. They were anxious to come most speedily to the great points dividing the Government and the Opposition.

Mr. Lloyd-George, referring to the demands for assurances, said it would be impossible in any case to ask for a guarantee until they had shown that the House of Commons approved. The Lords would reject a Bill on the lines proposed, but the Government assured its supporters that unless they found themselves in a position to ensure that the proposals would become law, they would not continue in office. He appealed to the Ministerialists and Nationalists for unity, comradeship and mutual readiness to make sacrifices without which victory was impossible.

Mr. Lloyd-George, replying to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, said the Budget would not be touched till the House of Lords' resolutions had been disposed of.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons last night the Treasury resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Hobhouse explained that it prolonged the Government's borrowing powers, which expire on the 31st March, to the 30th September. This was for the convenience of the Money Market and the security of the Exchequer.

It was also proposed to suspend the Sinking Fund, with the exception of one million.

A resolution was unanimously adopted authorising the issue of twenty-one millions of Exchequer Bonds for the redemption of the remainder of the War Loan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. P. Illingworth has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury. This involves a bye-election at Shipley.

LATER.

Unanimous satisfaction is expressed by the Radicals that the party is united on a fighting policy. It is hoped that the next three weeks of routine business will consolidate the different groups.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking in St. George's, said Mr. Asquith's statement meant fight to finish with the Lords.

The Conservative papers comment in scathing terms on the pitiful surrender and reckless disregard for finances. They are confident that Government will continue to weaken. The abandonment of the reform of the Lords means that the Unionists' reform scheme will carry the country which does not wish for a single Chamber. All papers anticipate the election in June.

The *Morning Post* regrets that the Unionists did not defeat the Government yesterday and have not reached an understanding with the Nationalists on the Budget.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Pease has been returned unopposed for the Rotherham division.

FLOODS IN AMERICA.

The Hudson's Sudden Rise.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Floods due to the melting of the snow have devastated portions of Ohio. Hundreds are homeless in Cleveland and scores of factories are preparing to shut down. The damage amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The floods have also taken place in the upper part of New York State, the Hudson rising eight inches in an hour.

THE NEW TOBACCO DUTY.

Disastrous Effect in England.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

It is expected that the new Indian tobacco duty will render hundreds of workpeople idle in Bristol and Liverpool.

DISASTER IN AMERICA.

Town Wiped Out,

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The town of Mace in Idaho has been practically wiped out by an avalanche. It is believed some hundreds have perished.

LATER.

It appears that altogether sixty perished in the avalanche in the two mining towns of Mace and Burke in Indaho.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

Departure of the last Batch.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The last Chinese labourers left the Rand to-day.

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS FAILURE.

Large Sum Involved.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A New Orleans telegram states that a receiver has been appointed for the Textile Mills Corporation, with a capital of five million dollars, operating large cotton mills in Louisiana and Mississipi.

THE DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT.

Russian Intervention Sought.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

St. Petersburg telegrams state that Dorjieff, the Russian Agent in Tibet, has arrived with details of Dalai Lama's flight and the announcement that the latter's special courier with appeal for Russian support will arrive in St. Petersburg in a week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING. MARCH 1.

The Dalai Lama made a short stay at Kalimpong for rest, the Buddhist gave him a most cordial reception and brought him gifts and presents. He left in a sedan chair for Darjeeling which he reaches by slow marches. Mr. Bell will formally invite him on behalf of the Government of India to visit Calcutta.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Question of Imprisonment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the House of Commons Sir W. Bull called attention to the imprisonment of Indians in the Transvaal.

The Master of Elibink replied that he was not aware of the present number imprisoned. The whole subject was extremely complex. A long correspondence was proceeding with the Transvaal, and also between Lord Crewe and Lord Morley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

During the last few weeks an unexpected change has taken place in the Transvaal which is likely to have the happiest effect in removing the sufferings of Indian residents in the Colony, especially in conjunction with the forward move made last Friday by the Supreme Council. This development is the decision of the progressive party in the Transvaal to support the Indian claim for reform. Up to the present the strength of Mr. Smuts' position has been that he has been able to rely upon the united support or at least tacit acquiescence of all the white people in the country, but if the progressives stand firm, he will no longer have this to rely upon, and since he is fairly longheaded so far as the lower skill of politics is concerned. He will probably diminish to a large extent the obstinacy of his former attitude. That at least is the opinion of persons in Calcutta who have some personal acquaintance with the situation out there. At any rate the backing of the progressives together with direct pressure of the Indian Government on the Natal plantations should be able to stir the dead bones of reform in the Transvaal.

THE CHINCHAU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

British View of Japan's Demands.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Sir William Bull asked whether the Government was prepared to admit Japan's claim to be consulted with regard to the construction of the Chinchau-Aigun Railway, and how Japan's attitude can be reconciled with her treaty obligations.

Mr. McKinnon-Wood replied that he was not aware that there was anything inherently unreasonable in Japan's demands. "It is for China to decide whether these are acceptable. The matter is one for arrangement between Russia, China and Japan."

THE OUTLOOK IN TIBET.

Story of China's Advance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

THE "Pioneer's" special correspondent writes on the situation in Tibet:—"Last December the Dalai Lama returned to Lhassa, empowered by Chinese sanction to take over complete authority from the ordinary officials and from the abbott of the Golden Monastery. On his arrival he caused an enquiry to be made into the conduct of these authorities in the matter of the Younghusband Mission and visited certain offenders with considerable penalties, on such grounds as cowardice and negligence. He retained, however, the majority of the officials and preserved the normal form of Government and his reinstallation at Potala was popular. All seemed to be going on well until reports began to be prevalent of excessive draftings of Chinese troops into Tibet on the pretext of suppressing frontier risings and of the proposed increase of the Chinese garrison in Tibet beyond all bounds of precedence, also of the formation of a Chinese cantonment of some size in close proximity to Lhassa. The statement is, however, entirely erroneous that there were ever as many as 2,500 Chinese troops in Tibet. As a matter of fact an agreement had been reached wherety 1,000 Chineses troops were to be admitted from the Western Frontier and they were duly allowed to pass in but when some small actions with rebels had taken place the Lhassa Government issued an order to withdraw the Tibetan troops from Chando. It now appeared as if the prospects of fighting were at an end when suddenly 200 Chinese foot and fifty Chinese mounted infantry were sent towards Lhassa from North. When these came within two days' march of Lhassa the Chinese troops numbering some 200 moved out to relieve them. When the Chinese forcer were near Reting in vicinity of Lhassa, 17 Tibetan soldiers happened to be travelling by the same road and the Chinese shot some of these at sight and brought the rest as prisoners to Lhassa. On reaching Lhassa they were shooting people at sight. Then the Dalai Lama called in his Ministry and while the Ministers were with the Dalai Lama the Chinese sent ten soldiers to each of the ministers' residences with a view to their arrest. It was them that the Dalai Lama decided on flight and put his project into execution.

THE CRIMES ACT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

A Special Tribunal will sit on the 14th instant and will be composed of Justices Woodroffe, Holmwood and Chatterjee in case the Chief Justice cannot sit for pressure of work. The Nangla Dacoity case will be taken up first, the Halubdari, Netra and Howrah cases will be heard afterwards. Some time ago, Diamond Harbour police arrested and sent up one Bhunjo Mallah in connection with the Netra Political Dacoity case to the Alipore district police. The man was remanded to hajut for some time, but after full inquiries nothing incriminating was found against him, so he was discharged. The Police later on again arrested him under Section 110 Cr. P. C. for being a bad character and he is undergoing trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto returned from Barrackpore this morning and attended a garden party given by the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh at the Fort this afternoon.

The Viceray attends the Eton dinner at Golightly Hall to-night.

Another Rothchild and the Hon. O. Guest who have been guests at Government House leave for Darjeeling this afternoon.

Messrs. G. Allen and Tottenham have arrived as guests at Government House.

Captain Holden and Charrington, Extra A.-D.-C.'s to the Viceroy, leave Calcutta to rejoin their regiments by the Punjab Mail to-night.

There will be a dinner party at Government House to-morrow night.

MR. BANDMANN SUED IN CALCUTTA.

Claim for Printing Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Nawab Abdur Rahman, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, had before him a case in which P. C. Banerjee, and W. Major, carrying on business in co-partnership under the name and style of the International Printing Press, sued Maurice E Bandmann, Proprietor of the Empire Theatre, for Rs 531 for work done by plaintiffs in connection with the printing of theatrical notices.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendant gave certain orders through his General Manager, Mr. Major, which were executed by them on different dates. The Judge adjourned the case for the appearance of Dallas who is expected in Calcutta next week.

"FACING THE MUSIC"

TO-NIGHT there will be the third and final performance of "Facing the Music" at the Empire Theatre and the number of seats which have been booked proves the wisdom of deciding upon a third performance. On Monday the house was filled in every part and the play was enjoyed to the utmost, so much so that many persons have arranged to go a second time. The booking of seats is in the hands of Messrs. Rose and Co.

NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Protests from Calcutta and Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The new taxes continue to be the absorbing topic and besides deputations there have been several meetings, in Calcutta. A meeting of the Wine, Beer and Spirit Dealers' Association was held yesterday. Mr. Wallis Whidett, presided, and there was a large attendance. The Chairman related to those present what had transpired at the interview between their deputation and the Finance Minister. The discussion which ensued was of a pessimistic character, the Members of the Association entertaining little hope of their protest being heeded or their prayers being acceded to. The general view was that this sudden and enormous enhancement of duties was calculated to disorganise trade. They fear that even their request to exempt liquor now lying here in bond as well as that which is afloat is not likely to be granted as the Finance Minister's reply could not at all be construed as holding out much hope in this direction though in the matter of enhancement for 1906 this boon had been granted. It appears that Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said with reference to this portion of their petition that the exception asked for would mean the loss of a quarter of the whole year's revenue under this head and he did not see his way to allow it. It is understood that a combined protest by all Wine, Beer and Spirit dealers Associations in the various presidencies will be made to the Government of India against this sudden and excessive enhancement of duty

A special general meeting of the Calcutta Tobacco Trades Association was also held. Mr. Stanley Oakes presided and said the present position was a very serious one to the trade generally, and he thought he would carry the meeting with him when he said that they should submit a protest to Government without delay if the proposed duties were persevered in. It would result in a serious loss to dealers, inconveniencing consumers and the trade generally.

Calcutta is not much interested in silver, but experts are writing to press against the enhanced duty. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will receive a deputation of the Stock Exchange regarding the Stamp Duty this afternoon.

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

The following telegram signed by McDowell and Co., Spencer and Co., Cutler Palmer and Co., Walker and Co., Oakes and Co., British American Tobacco Co.. and King and Co., was sent to the Victory on 27th February:—"We the principal wine, spirit and tobacco importers in Madras, respectfully but strongly protest against the sudden increase of dury on wines, spirits and tobacco. They will mean the ruin to the hundreds of petty dealers, especially those who have just purchased at the large increase on past figures, tavern licenses for the ensuing year and serious loss to all large importers ending in complete paralysis of business. The Government of India's action is without precedent in raising duty on wines and spirits without warning. To all importers under contract for large shipments of spirits and wines based on present duty. We submit Government is committing a breach of faith in thus raising the duty on stocks of wines and spirits are in bond and on water ordered in good faith to meet the normal demands before Government's notification was issued and these cannot fairly be subjected to the enhanced new duty. If Government's aim is an increase of revenue, petitioners submit that this cannot result as decreased consumption will more than counteract the increase of revenue from the new duty. If this is coupled with the desire on the part of Government to reduce consumption of spirits the cure will be worse than the complaint for poor consumers will be driven to drink spirits distilled from the chief grain and saccharine materials which cannot but affect them injuriously instead of pure grape brandies and malt whiskies. We respectfully urge that all goods in bond and on water are ssubject to standing contracts or paid for before the date of increase of duty be accepted under the old duty and that Government reconsider the step which cannot but result in the greatest hardship to thousands without "a prospect of increased revenue."

As regards insreased duty on tobacco manufactured and unmanufactured and cigarrettes and cigars your petitioners submit that the increase is out of all proportion to the value of the article. Your petitioners do not think that Government took into consideration when expressing its desire to decrease consumption of cigarettes what result the increase in duty will be. The new duty means that cheap but pure Virginia cigarettes which have been selling at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per 1,000 will be raised to Rs. 7 and Rupees 9 and that consumers who smoked wholesome cigarettes before will now drop them at once and smoke unwholesome, injurious biddies containing opium and the very crudest form of tobacco.

Have Government taken into consideration the fact that under the new duties on tobacco all manufacturers will manufacture cigars and cigarettes in bond which will necessitate probably an enormous expense to Government in salaries supervision, etc. Your petitioners conclude that they are entitled to rebate of duty on all imported tobaccos re-exported. Your petitioners beg to place before you their undoubted opinion that in face of the new duty on tobacco Government will lose revenue by a decrease in imports of at least 75 per cent. of cigarettes now imported and this loss in revenue cannot be made up by the new duty on balance. your petitioners submit that if the aim of Government is increased revenue their purpose will be better served by all round increase of say 100 per cent on the present duty which while it would probably diminish consumption to some extent would still return to Government a substantial increase in revenue. The proposed new duty means the killing of an indigenous industry. It may not be known to Government that Dindigal tobacco which forms the bulk of leaf made into Indian cigars has steadily deteriorated in quality for the last 40 years and your petitioners with an experience of 30 years have been forced to improve the quality of Indian cigars by the introduction of imported leaf. The new duty will place out of all possibility the blending of imported tobaccos with Indians. This will mean that the sales of Indian cigars will fall off and what is now a prosperous industry giving employment to thousands will be killed.

While, therefore, your petitioners welcome the duty on imported cigars which will benefit manufacture of Indian cigars and benefit Indian industry, they can only presume that Government's impositions of new and heavy duty on unmanufactured leaf was made without full knowledge of circumstances and your petitioners felt sure that they have only to bring the point to notice of Government for the matter to be reconsidered."

In reply the petitioners were informed that the Viceroy would give the matter careful consideration.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Another Successful Exhibition.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THERE can be no denying the growing success which attends the exhibition every year of the Bombay Art Society. While it has grown in popularity, during late years at any rate, amongst artists in all parts of India, as well as among a fewer number of contributors at home as has been shown by the increasing number of pictures submitted, it has also witnessed a notable advance in the quality of the work which local artists send to it. The exhibition of this year which is open to the public to-day is remarkable for progress in both respects. The Selection Committee have had the arduous task of examining one thousand pictures. Last year 800 were submitted and of these the Committee were unable owing to lack of space to accept more than 600. This year they have erected five more screens in the Town Hall so that additional space for 150 pictures has been provided and altogether 750 have been hung. Much attention will no doubt be attracted by the exhibition of water-colour paintings the section which has frequently provided the Society with the best work. This year the water-colours are 50 stronger in numbers, reaching the excellent total of 320, and are the largest collection which has ever been shown at this exhibition. But it is much more gratifying than any mere growth of numbers to note a very large increase in the space occupied by paint lacks of genuine merit. There are more really good pictures than one remembers seeing in the Bombay exhibition for a long time and this section will be found to be one of the greatest interest. An increased number of oil paintings is also hung and these too will be found to equal quite the standard of former years, and there are also strong sections in sculpture, black and white drawing, and photography. Two additions to the prize list are the prizes given by Mr. Ratan Tata for a scheme of drawing room decoration, and for the best plans for a bungalow.

THE LEADING PICTURES.

Dealing individually with the pictures the exhibition is too large to be adequately described in one notice. Therefore in a preliminary article one may conveniently speak of those works to which prizes have been awarded. One is still confronted with the difficulty that there are two awards for the "best picture in the exhibition," one given by the Society and one given by H.E. the Governor. Taking the former in the first place, as it appears first in the list of awards one finds that it has been given to Mr. I P. Gangooly's large canvas in oils "Sunset, Chikla Lake." This depicts the lake at the time when the sunset is nearly complete; Only a faint red glow is left in the sky and the fading light casts pale yellow shimmers across the water. In the fore ground is the sandy shore, with its short, thick tufts of grass and the surface of the shallow lake stretches out to the mountains with unbroken surface except for the sandbanks, where the fisher-folk are finishing the days work, and the boats have been beached high and dry. It is altogether a most picturesque scene, especially as Mr. Gangooly has treated it, giving it such a vivid sense of coolness and rest after the heat and toil of an Indian day. The painting presents much charm, notably in the soft richness of its tints, and its perfect harmony of colouring. The Governor's prize is given to a figure study, entitled "Young Artist, by Mr. S. E. Haldanker, a painter, whose work shows much merits, and from whom as one mentions in speaking of another picture, one looks for still better things. This is a vigorous well conceived portrait of presumably a young Italian, standing with patella and brush in hand. The pose of the figure, which is very easy and characteristic, is one of its best features.

The Society's medal for the best work in oils is given to Mr. R. J. Bhudwharker's "Study of a head." This represents the head and shoulders of an oldish man dressed in conventional black who with pince-nez drooping and eyes closed, sits in reflective attitude. The face suggests a strong but kindly character and the artist has shown the more ability in expressing so much in its conteurs, without the aid of the most expressive feature, the eyes. The best work in black and white is adjudged to be Mr. Erachshaw Pestonjee's "The Bible." Here with head bent, and spectacles in hand the head of an old man is leaning over a Bible. Apparently for no reason one can think of he has gone to sleep and the almost invisible book is being neglected. Still however, the artist may justify the title he has given as a commendable study of a rugged and powerful face Mrs. O'Hara again presents several excellent examples of her work and obtains the senior award for water colours; Those which the judges have particularly mentioned are two nice sketches, Both strand—Karachi and a pleasant scene near Quetta the remaining Society's awards are for sculpture and photography. In the former section, Mr. S. D. Nadkarni takes first place with a piece of work in bronze "Release of Vasudeo and Devki after Kawnsa Wadha" and Mr. J. S. Taraporewalla is given the award for photography for "Sweet Fragrance."

INDIAN SUBJECTS.

There are as usual a large number of paintings of Indian subjects, historical and religious. They form a considerable section of the exhibition, and though one does not, look amongst them as a rule for the best examples of the art of painting, it is a pleasure to note that Indian students are making progress. For paintings of historical incidents, Mr. V. Khare obtains the award for his picture, Shivaji's escape from Delhi". It is quite a good piece of work of its class, with several creditable features, but the artist will be well repaid by a still closer attention to technique. Amongst these Indian subjects, one's attention cannot fail to be arrested by a charming piece of work from the brush of Mr. A. H. Muller, "the Birth of Lakshmi," which obtains the prize for the best figure composition illustrating an incident from the "Bhagvat Gita." On a sea fleeked with foam, and with tints of pale, green and blue, floats a crimson water lily with daiphanous petals. From this the form of Lakshmi is rising in a beam of light, which pierces the blackness of the clouds above. The colour scheme is delicate and thoroughly attractive and Mr. Muller may be congratulated on his interesting production.

Mr. S. L. Haldanker has already been mentioned for another picture but must be referred to again for the work which wins him Sir Basil Scott's prize for landscapes in oils. He shows an interesting canvas entitled "A sacred place" which represents the Walkeshwar of old and depicts a thoroughly Eastern scene around the little white shrine on the water side which is treated in good taste. The colouring is vivid but not unpleasantly so and the composition of the picture is good. It is true that the water and bungalows beyond are treated in rather too subdued a tone to harmonise with the fore ground, but that is such an error as experience will correct and there is certainly ability here to profit by the teaching of time. Mrs. E. Struston receives a prize for an Indian landscape and the prize for the best oil painting by a Hindu lady is won by Bai Jarega Ramabai of Gondal with a study of work in horn and silver. Mr. M. V. Dhurander's picture of Krishna going into battle shows that the artist has some idea of composition, but he has still a good deal to learn. Another picture in oils though not an Indian subject, may be mentioned before passing to the next section. This is Mrs. T. Ward's "A Study" which, although it treats with a not very attractive subject, not too attractively handled, has some excellent work in it.

WATER-COLOURS.

Col. Hart takes one of the Maharajah of Bhavnagar's prizes for a clever sketch of a scene on the Erin River in Kashmir. He has chosen a flat piece of country with a few huts clustering on the banks of a winding river, but has treated his subject in such an attractive manner that a really charming sketch has been produced from somewhat unpromising material. Miss G. Villiers, and Stuart shows some of her best work in a rigorous broadly treated sketch of the "Top of Zolila" a vivid picture of the heights and depths of a mountain pass and chasm. Major C. R. Lovett's "The Colour Party" we find the colour much too striking, at the same time is appropriately housed, some good work has been beslowed upon it, and we notice that other awards are given to Mr. A. D. Chaoji's "Head of a Sadhu, and Miss. H. R. Pirie's three small sketches of Lucknow. We shall deal more fully with the section at a later date.

PRIZE LIST.

The Prize List is as follows:—

Society's Gold Medal for best work in the Exhibition. (Other than portrait). Sunset Chilka Lake. I. P. Gangooly.

Society's Silver Medal for best work in Oilcolours. Study of a Head. R. J. Budnwarker.

Society's Silver Medal for best work in Water-colours. Mrs. O'Hara.

Society's Silver Medal for best work in Black and White. The Bible. Erachshah Pestonjee.

Society's Silver Medal for best work in Sculpture Release of Vasudev and Devki after Kawnsa Wadha. S. N. Nadkarni.

Societys Silver Medal for best work in Photography. Sweet Fragrance. J. S. Taraporewala.

WORKS IN ANY MEDIUM.

H. E. the Governors Prize for best picture in the Exhibition. Young Artist. S. L. Haldankar.

Mr. Vrijbhukandas Atmarams prize, for best painting in oil or water-colours of any incident in Indian History. Shivajis escape from Delhi. V. M. Khare.

Messrs. Dharamsi and Narotam M. Gokuldas prize. For best figure composition illustrating any incident from the Bhagvat Gita. The Birth of Lakshmi. A. H. Muller.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhboys prize for best painting of Animal Life in oil or water colours. Camel leadad with sugarcane. Miss Nellie Hadden.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoys prize for best picture in Exhibition by an Indian Artis in oil or water-colours. Krishna and Arjun going to Battle. M. V. Dhurandher.

WORKS IN OIL-COLOURS.

Sir Basil Scott's prize for best landscape in oils. A sacred place (Walkeshwar). S. L. Haldaukar.

Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's paize, for best potrait in oils. A Study Mrs. T. Word.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagers orize for best picture by a lady (Indian subject). The After-glow. Mrs. E. Strutton.

Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas prize for best picture in oil by a Hindu lady. Still Life. Bai Jareja Kovar-Bai of Gondal.

WATER-COLOURS.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagars prize for best landscape in water-colours (Indian subject). On the Erin River, Kashmir. Col. H. H. Hart.

H. H. The Maharajah of Bhavnagars prize for best picture in water-colours by Native of India. Head of a Sadhu. A. D. Chaoji.

Rao Bahadur Vasanjee Khimjis prize for best pair of sketches in water colour by a lady. Lucknow. Miss. H.R. Pirie.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit prize for best figure painting (Indian subject). The Colour Party. Mjr. G. C. Lovett.

The Gourishanker Udeshanker's prize for best picture in water colour by a lady. Top of Zojila. Miss G. Villiers Stuart.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The Gourishanker Udeshankers prize for best work in the exhibition. Bombay Coast in the Monsoon. Miss M. Morris.

DESIGNING.

Mr. Ratan Tatas prize for best scheme of decoration for a drawingroom. Miss Banoobai Dinshaw Vakil.

Mr. Ratan Tatas prize for most originate plans of bungalow. G. K. Trilokeker.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy prize for best set of 6 photographs by an Amateur in India. Processions. P. Kanayalal.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavanagars prize, best photograph of Indian landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur. A Waterway on the Dhal, Kashmir. Mrs. H. H. Hart.

The "Times of India" Illustrated Weekly prize for best photograph of any subject other than landscape or seascape, entirely the work of an Amateur Chums. Aubrey Rhenius.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

THE conversazione in connection with the exhibition was held last night when members and their families had a private view of the pictures in the Town Hall by electric light. A number of ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the opportunity. Excellent music was provided for the occasion and refreshments were served. The catalogues being ready the members and visitors could appreciate the pictures with advantage and so interesting did the function prove to be that the inspection of pictures continued for over couple of hours.

GUSTADJI COOPER CASE.

Defendant Protests Against Postponements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 2.

The case against Gustadji Muncherji Cooper who stands charged by the Railway Police with making a false complaint in respect to property and a large amount of promissory and currency notes when travelling between Bombay and Poona, was fixed for further hearing to-day before the City Magistrate Mr. Ghaswalla, Barrister, who is defending Cooper, informed the Magistrate that at the last appointed date of hearing the Public Prosecutor had applied for a postponement as he was engaged in the Sessions Court in the Railway gang thefts case which was likely to last some days. To-day was fixed for the resumed hearing and he (Mr. Ghaswalla) strongly protested against the attitude of the prosecution and said that at that stage without going into disagreeable details he would only like to point out to the Court that since November last the railway police have been asking for postponements on the ground of the absence of witnesses or the change of the prosecuting personnel. From the Police Inspector it was thrown on to the Police Prosecutor and from him now to the Public Prosecutor and, who knows later they might require the services of the Advocate-General. The Court would observe that a sword had been thus kept hanging over the head and shoulders of the accused Cooper who is put to unnecessary expense in bringing counsel up to defend him. On the last occasion it was distinctly arranged to keep the 1st and 2nd March clear for this case and yet they had to face another postponement. The Government machinery was not fortunately restricted to one prosecutor and surely some arrangement could have been made for one of them to appear. Counsel added that he never met with so many shiftings in any other case and he asked the Court to protect his client from any further harassment. From the very beginning, the prosecution had been for protracted postponements and the attitude was not above reproach.

The Magistrate replied that there was some force in counsel's contention and intimated that he would write to the Public Prosecutor and the District Superintendent of Police informing them that he would finally fix the case for hearing on the 14th and 15th and that under no circumstances would he grant another postponement to the police

SHADOWING THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

Satyakiran Bhattacharjee, a Bengalee youth, was arrested yesterday on a charge of shadowing an Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department. He is a brother of Rojoni, who had been arrested in connection with the Netra Dacoity. It is alleged that this youth followed the Inspector from Calcutta to Kankinara in the same train and was doggedly following the police officer back, when he was arrested. On a search being made, incriminating letters and documents were found.

THE NEW BUDGET.

Protest by Bombay Merchants.

AN influential meeting of the leading wine and spirit merchants and dealers of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Bombay branch of the Wines, Spirits and Beer Association of India and the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Bombay, was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Alister Forbes (Messrs. C.H.B. Forbes and Co.) to protest against the enhancement of duty on wines, spirits, etc.

It was unanimously resolved to send telegrams to the Finance Minister of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Member for Commerce and Industries, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Viceregal Council, protesting against the enhanced duties which, it was declared, would "cripple the sound liquor trade, and encourage the importation of doctored spirits which Government avow their anxiety to repress;" and, further, protesting against "the immediate enforcement of the enhanced duties and the refusal of Government to allow goods at sea or bonded, previous to the 25th February, to be imported at the old rates of duty."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE ARTISTS.

Different Views on Indian Art.

PRESIDING at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, when Mr. E. B. Havell, late Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, read a paper on "Art Administration in India," Sir George Birdwood, in opening the discussion, said:—

"I will first indicate my disagreements and then my agreements with Mr. Havell on the controversial questions raised in his paper. Referring to Lord Macaulay's absurd criticisms of Indian art, and of Indian culture generally, Mr. Havell, in the second paragraph of his most interesting and strenuous and stirring paper, said:—"But about thirty years ago, through the influence of Sir George Birdwood's writings different views of artistic policy began to prevail in the India Office. In his first proofs he put it even stronger than that and in so far as it showed his appreciation of my studies in Indian art, I am gratified by it, and greatly grateful to him for it. But the truth is that I only gave expression in what in 1877 and 1881 I wrote on Indian art in this country, and between 1857 and 1869 in Bombay, to views and opinions to which almost every one in this country and in India interested in art, had been coming for a whole generation previously, and which were crystallised as accepted doctrines on Indian art by the impression made on the people of the United Kingdom, and of all Europe, by the Great Exhibition of 1851. After leaving India in 1839 I passed the following ten years. i.e., to 1849, in a family where I was literally at home with all the artistic people of the town in which they lived; and I can now vividly recall the publication of James Fergusson's "Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindustan," in 1840; of Welby Pugin's "True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture" in 1841 [he published his "Gothic Furniture" in 1835], and of Ruskin's "Modern Painters" in 1843 [then published as by "An Oxford Undergraduate," and in his own name in 1851]. These works made an extraordinary and an abiding impression on the artists of that period. They were followed by Layard's "Nineveh and its Remains" in 1848, and his "Nineveh and Babylon" in 1853, wherein the whole of Asiatic Antiquity was opened to the gaze of an astonished and enchanted world. Then there descended upon us in Hyde-park like an apparition out of the heavens "The Great Exhibition of 1851,' the supreme sensation it created being due to its revelation of the fact that in India Antiquity still survived on into our Modernity; and not in its ruins, as in Mesopotamia and as in Egypt but as a living force predestined to prove a commanding exemplar in the revival of all the sumptuary arts of life in Aryan Europe and America that set in immediately on the opening of Sir Joseph Paxton's "Crysta Palace," aside the thronging Knightsbridge road. It therefore followed quite naturally when the International Exhibition of 18?7 was held in Paris, that Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Henry Yule, and Sir Henry Haine and Sir Louis Malet, a man of the rarest and sanest artistic sensibility, should have commissioned me to write the Handbook to the Indian Court of the British Section of the Exhibition—a mere official report afterwards reprinted with numerous invaluable wood engravings and published under the title of "The Industrial Art of India, by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. From first to last, indeed, the Court of Directors in Leadenhall street, and following them "the Secretary of State for India in Council," had fully shared with the people of this country at large in the signal impression made on them by the handicraft arts of India, and continuously from 1851. I happened that the response of the Indian authoritie at Calcutta, and Madras, and Bombay, and Lahore to the demand for the encouragement of th traditional arts of India was as unreserved an hearty as that of the new India Office in Whitehall But the whole scheme of the administration of ar teaching in India is entirely tentative; and while i remained in this condition it was obviously to th utmost advantage of the Government of India tha the Principals of their Schools of Art should hav been found to be gentlemen of such marked indi viduality in their doctrine and practice as Mr. Joh Lockwood Kipling, and Mr. John Griffit and Mr. Chisholm in the past, and M Cecil Burns, and Mr. Chatterton, an Mr. Havell, in the present; and that they shoul not have been at one in their views and opinio with Mr. Havell, or any other of themselves. M Havell said that his crying want was for a stron man. But surely Mr. Lockwood Kipling, and M Chisholm, and Mr. Cecil Burns were strong enoug men in all conscience for anybody. A strong ma would never raise a quarrel with his superiors. T do so was to violate the cardinal obligation of "hol obedience," to use the impressive phrase of th Catholic Brotherhoods, which was as binding o officials as on the "religious,"—and to jeopardi not only one's "pregnant and unforced" positi in the service, but the very cause we desire to serv I am recalling as I speak the admonition address by Brother Giles to another Brother of his Order set forth in the "Little Flowers of St. Francis Assisi," in the inspired translation of Mr. T. Arnold of the India Office. Next, as to this recent raised question of the existence in India—India the Hindus,—of a typical, idiosyncratic and idiom tic "fine art"—using that phrase for the practi purpose of discriminating between "applied art" whether industrial, illustrative, decorative, symbo cal architectonic, etc., in all of which excepti architecture, India was supreme,—discriminating tween these utilitarian arts, and art in its purely a solely imaginative forms—pictorial, scrtptural, e which at least in the conception of them, have reference to the uses they may in fact be capa of subserving nor other inspiration and impulse th of an instinctive delight in giving perfected form the artist's own ideals of "the good, beautiful and the true." Of this ",fine art," the fettered and impassioned realisation of the ide kindled within us, by the things without us, I h up to the present and through an experience seventy-eight years, found no examples India; and judging from my experience, should say that India had never pri art for art itself's sake alone. I never saw a Hi painting, sculpture, bronze, wood carving, moulding, etc., that was not first, throughout, last, and for all in all, in intention at least, eith sacrosanct article of utility, from a plough to a co a tooth "brush" [or twig from specified trees]. an cigarette wrapper [or leaf from specified trees], ritualised, and generally monstrous representat of the high gods, and epic heroes of the race of Brahmanical Hindus; the materials, shapes, colours of these objects being all determined by most arbitrary principles, and the most perempt and stringent canons, that could possibly b been devised for the creation and perpetuation such conventional forms. You may by such dev evolve a strongly specialised industrial art, ecclesiastical art, even an architectonic art, capable of affecting the hearts and souls of t who could interpret their convention; but i long as these conventional forms are everyth and the art of them, in intention at least, is noth they may prove to be perfected examples of "a ed art," but never of "fine art,"—understanded all men. whether initiated in their symbolism not. This is, indeed, the overt criterion, and automatic magistery of "fine art,"—its univ appeal, overriding and annulling all sectarian criptions and dogmas tending to enshackle and pede its free and fullscope, and spirit, and sig cance. Take architecture: Gothic architectu fundamentally a religious art, even as Hindu a tecture is, and it has its ritualistic canons, but cient freedom is allowed in the [application of to admit of Gothic architecture taking the hi rank as art in the very freest and most spiritua and loftiest shape architecture has ever as yet med. You can scarcely admit such praise o temple architecture of the Hindus. the images their temples enshrine, and that enshrine the temples,—the only examples know me of Hindu sculpture,—what are its leading ciples and canons? Here is one of its principl "In order that the form of an image ma brought clearly before the mind, the image n should meditate. No other way, not even the object itself, will answer the purpose. is another: "Even a misshapen image of a g always better than an image of a man, ho beautiful that image may be." We may appr the piety of the feeling that inspires this prin —is pervaded European art throughout the m Ages, "the Age of Faith" in Europe: but we c class the sort of sculpture it encouraged as a art's although it may be good enough symbolic and illustrative art, and even decorative art. here is one of the technical canons of B [including Buddhistic] sculpture:—"Fo moulding, casting, or carving of an image Buddha, as the personification of passionless and peace of soul,—body, head, and neck must be in unmoving equipoise, gazing steadfastly at the tip of the nose, so that the tip of the nose the thumbs, and the heels may be visible to the eye of the image. This is a wonderfully concise way of giving directions for the moulding, casting or carving of a figure seated cross-legged with the hands resting on the knees or on the lap between the knees but with iron bound canons like this you can only produce a classical statue i e an image that could be classed as fine art—by accident. Such accidents may have occurred in India but the natural results of these canons are such symbols of the Godhead as the hideous image of Jugannath in his sovereign shrine at Puri, in Orissa. My attention is drawn to the photograph, on my left, of an image of the Buddha as an example of Indian "fine art," and with a triumphant look that says :—

"Here we see Something of the Face of God." But few of us have the fait of the new school of "Symbolists" in a symbolism that outrages artistic sensibilities and proprieties by virtually regarding art as but a framework for its myths, and allegories, and strange semeiological devices; and one might as reasonably rave over Algebraical symbols as examples of "fine art," as include it that category this lame and impotent characterisation of the spiritual grace and glory of Prince Sidartha, the Sakya-muni, the Holy One of Turanian India ["India flava"] and the worship of all Turanian Asia in his name of Gautoma, The Lord Buddha. This senseless similitude, in its immemorial fixed pose, is nothing more than an uninspired brazen image, vacuously squinting down its nose to its thumbs, and knees, and toes. A boiled suet pudding would serve equally well as a symbol of passionless purity and serenity of soul! It is in vain to argue that such imbecilities are objects of "fine art" because of the thoughts of emotions they excite in the devout. The photographs of Brahminical bronzes pointed out to me as quite "too, too precious" examples of Indian "fine art," are all of the Puranic period, and although admirable for their technical excellencies, and deeply interesting in their symbolism, they are altogether without the pale of "fine art;" and these who apply the term to them are using it in another than its universally accepted sense, and, whether ignorantly, or arrogantly, are misusing it in its application to unshapely, unsightly, and portentous "graven images" like these. I am whispered—"It is a matter of taste. Indeed it is not so. Not only

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,—"

but "the joy of the whole world;" and as universally and eternally in the reality of its material mould, as in the ideality of its mental conception. Persian and Turk may make havoc of the Parthenon, and we Britons drawn Philæ, and restore the Taj, but the wondrous beauty of them, perfected in form, and material, and position, to their intellectual archetypes, once beheld, can never perish from the vision of human intelligence, or superhuman. Nothing can deflower their bright consummate truth to their ineffable ideals. We all recognise that monstrosity of form does, with the multitude everywhere, add to the awe, and reverence, and worship of the gods it connotes, and that popular faith in them may be shaken if represented as of any natural, simple, homely form. Thus Raphael's paintings of the Blessed Virgin and Child proved to be precursors of the so-called "Protestant Reformation" throughout Central and Western Europe. But ugliness, and all it may connote of dread, and terror, and horror, and of uncleanness, and abomination, and shame, can be rendered in imagery as artistically as the beatitudes beauty itself betokens. But these symbolical forms before us are not rendered artistically, but altogether canonically; and although theologically they are all sacramental, and some, by consecration actual deities, in the eye of a true artist they are for the most part but mechanical bronzes and brasses, and the merest "Brummagem" [compare Nehustan, i. e., "a mere bit of brass —II Kings, viii. 4]. Not that the Hindus have any real aversion from rendering such sacred objects artistically. They recognised the holiness of beauty equally with the beauty of holiness but the plain matter of fact is that they have not taken thought of representing their gods in other than their traditional forms, that for the most part are unnatural forms or in other than their traditional materials and colours. The discoveries of Layard and the scientific and learned expositions of them by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Canon Rawlinson respectively laid open as I have already said, to the modern West with its traditional classical culture the whole history of the ancient East anterior to that of Greece and Rome and from the survey thus afforded us of the arts of Chaldæa, Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia, we find that they all from their beginnings to their endings remained on the level of "applied art," from its humblest to its most ostentatious denominations—in illustration or "storiation," in architechnic decoration, in personal ornamentation, and in hieratic typology; and so remained until the Greeks, with their keen native sense of the beauties of nature,—of sea, and earth, and sky,—quickened into activity by suggestions from Egypt, and Minoan Crete, and Phœnicea, and Mæonian Asia, created in the perfected synthesis of the holiness of beauty with the beauty of holiness that highest height of the arts distinguished as fine art; and breathing the spirit of it into the stereotyped applied arts of Asia transfigured them, over all Western Asia and Eastern Europe into Byzantine Art, and later, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Straits of Mallacca, in the servitude of monotheistic Islam, into Saracenic art—so-called. India has remained a reservation of antiquity—Chaldæan Assyrian, Babylonean, and Achæmenian Persian—to the present day; and to this day it is only in the pictorial and architectonic arts of the Muslims of India that we find any trace of a freely and fully evolved and spontaneous and self-contained "fine art." It is indeed only by loosening something of the rigour of their canonical conventions, and studying nature more directly and closely, as the Greeks did, in their homeland flora and fauna, that the Hindus will ever evole for themselves an art which, racy of the landscape, life, and labour of their country, will in its divineness once again illustrate the truth of the self-evident proposition:—

"The Course of Nature is the Art of God."

This fundamental axiom of the sciencee of Art is well elaborated by Lord Lytton, in "Glenaveril," iv., 87 and 88:—

What causes our delight
In Arts supreme achievements? the skilled style
No but the truth [else hidden from our sight]
Which Art reveals to us when she reflects
What Nature meant, redeemed from all defects;
Defects which chance or accident ornate.
By interfering with the working out
Of Natures Will. But Art the most ornate,
Would lacking sentiment be fresh without
A soul and sentiment whose truth puts straight
What Circumstance perverts, here brings about
Natures recovery of her own true son [the true Glenaveril]
Through the World's loss as its adopted one [the changeling Glenaveril].

Finally, I concur with most of Mr. Havell's proposals for amending the administration of instruction and education in Art throuhgout India. If it is to do any good we must base it on the traditionary practice of the arts of the country, which is not a new country, but a very old one, like China; only an Aryan and not a Turanian country, save the extreme North East ["India flava."], And we must administer this instruction and education, so far as the Hindus are concerned, within the lines laid out for us by the caste system of the Code of Meme, and other similar Law Books of the Hindus. I, myself would therefore place the teaching of Art in India entirely under the administrative and technical direction of the Indians themselves, of Hindus for the Hindus, and Muslims for the Muslims; and if this be done, even with the limited franchises conceded by Lord Morley of Blackburn's "Reforms, the Hindus will rapidly revert to the caste system as affording the one enduring foundation for the redintegration of the indigenous arts of the country throughout India and the development of them as a national asset of incalculable material and moral value I cordially agree with the spirit of Mr. Havell's concluding sentence; and I go beyond the actual words in which it is expressed. Art is nor dead in India, nor sleeping. It is wide awake; and as alive as are the social economy of the country that has endured for 3,000 years, and its literature, the oldest in the world, and its pantheistic religion, that in its sacred scriptures directly reflects the divinity of Nature—'the cypher of Omnipotence." And Indian art, taught, as I would have it taught, by Indians, and furt, her inspired, purified, and elevated, by continuous free, and unforced, comparisons with the arts of other civilised countries, Buddhistic Japan and China, and Muslim Persia and Egypt, and Christian Europe and America,—before the twentieth century has won its end, will be recognised to have received from and in its turn communicated to, the arts of the whole world, an added beauty and grace, and elevation and efficacy of function, inconceivable by us of to-day for its incommunicable glory of form and spirituality of significance. In conclusion, I would beg pardon for any apparent arbitrariness of language in the remarks I have felt in necessary to make on Mr. Havell's paper. It is only apparent and due simply to my having had to treat an interminable controversy very briefly, for, at heart believe me, no one is readier than I am to acknowledge himself a fool:—

"At Thirty Man suspects himself a Fool;
Knows it at Forty, and resolves to mend;
At Fifty chides his unamended state,—
Resolves and re-resolves; and still at Seventy
Remains, or dies, an unredeemed Fool."

MR. CRANE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Walter Crane said the author had done in India what certain artists had been attempting to do in England, namely, to raise the banner of the handicrafts. There was, however, the difference tha in India the handicrafts were in a living condition, firmly rooted in the life of the people; whereas in England, owing to changed conditions of production and trade, many of the handicrafts had become extinct and had to be revived from the beginning. He was in entire agreement with the whole tenor of the paper, and thought the Society was much indebted to the author for it. Mr. Havell was in an extremely advantageous position for dealing with the subject, having been for so many years at the head of important schools in India. It seemed an amazing thing that this country, in taking over the administration of an Oriental country, should wish to impose its native ideas of art and industry upon that country which was already so vastly superior to our own in these respects. The Chairman was the first to call attention to the injury which modern commercial methods were doing to the arts of India, and Sir George Birdwood did not seem to agree entirely with the author in his view that it was necessary to look at the art of India as a whole, and not make the artificial distinctions of which we were so fond, of fine and decorative, he entirely agreed with him in his main plea for the maintenance of those arts and handicrafts, and for the reorganisation of the schools in those directions. Sir George Birdwood in his remarks had quoted the Buddhistic canons which certainly governed Buddhistic sculpture in India. Those canons would naturally be very different from others. He did not know whether the Chairman was acquainted with the sculpture of the temples of the South (such as at Srirangam and Madura, for instance), but from a rapid visit he (Mr. Walter Crane) made to India his impression was that, while they entirely comfirmed the author's general conclusions, on the point of Hindu native sculpture in the direcion of what was called the higher imagination, the sculptures of the Southern temples more suggested to his mind the condition of things at the time of the splendid vital sculpture of the French thirteenth century. There were some typical figures taken from ordinary life, and they were treated with great beauty, tenderness, and an immense amount of imagination and character, while owing to the extraordinary richness and fantasy of the purely decorative casing, the whole effect of the temples was very impressive. It was, therefore, a great mistake to suppose that the higher imagination was not present in Indian (Hindu) art. Those buildings were animated throughout by that spirit which regarded the inner vision of its figurative symbolism rather than the realisation of the outward appearances of things upon which European artists had spent nearly all their force.

MR. HAVELL'S REPLY.

Mr. Havell, in reply, thanked Sir George Birdwood for his kind personal remarks, and Mr. Walter Crane and Mr. Rothenstein for their full appreciation of his paper. Sir George Birdwood must not blame him if he went further in appreciation of Indian art than the Chairman went, for it was Sir George's enthusiasm which first impelled and led him to a careful study of it. He did not propose to reply at length to the Chairman's observations on Indian fine art, but he would like to say that he (Sir George) had done him less than justice in supposing that he had not heard of Sukracharya's exposition of the principles of Indian sculpture. The passage quoted by the Chairman was given in the speaker's book on "Indian Sculpture and Painting," which he seemed not to have read. The whole question was discussed in that book and he (Mr. Havell) was dealing with it further in a book he was now writing and in a lecture on the Ideals and Philosophy of Indian Art which he was giving in another place next month. There were three methods of estimating art values. One was the literary method by argument and dogma; the other was the scientific method, by analysis, in which the Rontgen rays and the microscope were sometimes, found useful: the third was the artistic method by intuition, which knew not whence it cometh or whither it goeth—it only knew itself, and that kind of knowledge could not be transferred to others. The first two methods were useful for explaining the artic method but they had no value in themselves. Art was primarily subjective and when we talked of the limitation of India fine art we were only unconsciously describing the limstations of our own ideas our own mind and our own knowledge. There was a story of Turner who was showing one of his wonderful pictures of a sunset to a person who objected—I cant see colours like that in a sunset. Don't you wish you could? replied Turner. If India art ware to be tried for its life before a European tribunal, let it be an artistic one, and the speaker had no doubt what the verdict would be. He could only feel sorry for those who cannot fully appreciate Indian art, because he knew they lost a great deal of deep enjoyment in life; but if they would only keep the door of the mind open, the intuition might come sooner or later. In his paper. he confined himself to the question of policy. The ordinary Anglo-Indian attitude towards Indian art was this. They said, "of course. Indian art is very curious and very interesting, and it is certainly our duty to encourage and patronise it; but. of course, it is quite absurd to say that it is as good as our own art. If Indians want to see what we can do they must come to Simla to our Fine Arts Exhibition or go to Europe. It was just that which had been destroying Indian art, Indians did not want to be patronised, and they did not want thing which were second-best. If we could not honestly, unreservedly, and enthusiastically admire Indian art as a whole, it would be far better to cease meddling and muddling in art education, to shut up the schools of art and leave Indian art to die a natural death—if it would. But it would not. Europe was slow to learn from the East but even now France who had been the teacher of several generations of British artists was beginning to realise the greatness of Indian art. Germany was beginning to lay the foundations of a great Asiatic Art Museum, in which Indian fine art would take the first place. Italian critics and artists were beginning to understand it. English artists had already found out that there was a great deal worth studying in Chinese and Japanese art. They did not yet realise that there was a great deal more to be learnt from Indian for they had had no material to study. Our museums did not give it to them, They did not yet know that it was India who first worked out the whole philosophy of Asiatic art, that in the great philosophical schools of India, China came to learn, and what she learnt she taught to Japan. The most important fact, however, for us to consider was that educated India was that last beginning to understand Indian art also. It would be most impolitic for us to leg behind the rest of the world in this matter, and to continue to treat Indians in the matter of art education as foreigners in their own land. You could not by this method of teaching make then feel truly and deeply that they were fellow-citizens of a great empire!

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NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

OCEAN DISASTERS.

French Steamer Sinks.

133 LIVES LOST.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13.

The French mail steamer General Chanzy (2,257 tons), belonging to the General Transatlantic Company, while running from Marseilles to Algiers, foundered on the north coast of the island of Minorca.

Out of 87 passengers and a crew of 47 (mostly French and Italians) on board only one person, a Customs official named Morel, was saved.

The survivor is unable to give an account of the disaster. It is believed, however, that the vessel was caught in a violent northerly gale raging in the Western Mediterranean, and that she broke in two upon striking a reef.

Later accounts of the loss of the French mail steamer General Chanzy show that the vessel was wrecked near the town of Cindadela, a well-known unlighted danger spot on the coast of Minorca.

The owners of the General Chanzy believe that an inrush of water caused the boilers to explode, thereby rendering the vessel helpless and causing her to sink immediately.

Most of the passengers were asleep at the time of the disaster.

One hundred dead bodies from the unfortunate vessel are still floating in the vicinity of the spot where the wreck occurred, but owing to the high seas running it is impossible to recover them.

All vessels arriving at Marseilles report that terrific seas have been encountered in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL CHANZY'S WRECK.

It now appears that the French mail steamer General Chanzy was wrecked on the Island of Minorca last Wednesday night.

Marcel Rodel, the sole survivor, encountered terrible hardships. He was without food or water from the time of the disaster until Friday, when he reached the town of Ciudadela, in Minorca, half dead from fatigue and hunger, with the first news of the wreck.

The victims of the disaster included Mr. Michael Bruce of the firm of Smith and Bruce, stockbrokers of London, and his wife, M. Duffor (a well-known Parisian comedian), and eleven other music hall singers and acrobats.

Several French destroyers have been despatched to Minorca to search for dead bodies.

The French Newspapers assert that the General Chanzy had 30 tons of gunpowder on board, and that the explosion of the powder caused the sudden sinking of the steamer.

FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co's steamer Lima (4,946 tons), belonging to Liverpool, was wrecked yesterday in the Strait of Magellan, which separates South America from Tierra del Fuego.

Fifty of those on board the vessel were drowned.

London, February 14.

Additional details concerning the wreck of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Lima, bound from Liverpool to Callao, show that the vessel struck on Huamblin Island (on the west coast) of Patagonia.

One hundred and eighty-eight passengers, with 17 members of the crew, arrived at Ancud (in Chili), but 44 passengers and 38 members of the crew are still on board the wreck and help is being sent to them.

The Missing Waratah.

STRANGE VESSEL SIGHTED.

HER IDENTITY A MYSTERY.

Melbourne, February 13.

The whaling schooner Ulna has reported at Durban that on November 23 during a snowstorm to the south of Marion Island she sighted a large two-funnelled steamer under sail. She was unable to ascertain the vessels name.

As the Blue Anchor liner Waratah has only one funnel and there is no two-funnelled steamer missing the identity of the vessel sighted by the Ulna is a mystery.

The Premier (Mr. Murray) to-day received the following cablegram from the Premier of Natal:—"Instructions contained in your code telegram of to-day will be communicated to the officers of the Wakefield on arrival at Durban. The portmaster at Durban has forwarded a report from the master of the schooner Ulva, which arrived at Durban from Marion Island on February 7. She reports that on November 22 or 23 last a steamer was sighted from the Island going to the south-east under sail, and appeared to be travelling about three knots an hour. The vessel was not sighted by the master of the Ulva, but was reported to him as having been passed by a sealing party on the south end of the island. According to the description given she was a big vessel with two funnels, and the fact that she carried all possible canvas seems to prove that she was in distress. The vessel was only seen once after a snow squall, and disappeared in the following squall. The weather was very cloudy at the time.

The Premier (Mr. Murray) cannot understand the first portion of the cable message from the Premier of Natal. He thought that the Wakefield was at Durban, and would sail to-morrow. Mr. Murray intends to cable to the Premier of Natal asking for an explanation of that portion of the message.

Captain Hallett, when interviewed to-night, said:—There is only one steamer that we know is missing and to me it looks very hopeful. I know that there is the objection that the steamer seen had two funnels, but it would be very easy to mistake a windsail or another sail for a second funnel. If it is the Waratah and these sealers have seen he she may have got some assistance. To reach that position the Waratah must have gone right across the current. Altogether I feel very hopeful.

At the suggestion of Captain Hallett, the secretary of the Waratah Search Fund League, the Premier's secretary yesterday sent the following message to the Prime Minister of Natal:—Owing to the delay in the departure of the Wakefield from Durban, please instruct the officer-in-command that after reaching the island he should start the steamer's zig-zag voyage for Australia one degree further east for every six days the steamer has delayed in starting since the end of January. This alteration in the directions is made in order to allow for the further drift of the missing Waratah since the original plan of search was drawn up in the expectation that the Wakefield would leave Durban at the end of January. The Wakefield is expected to leave Durban to-morrow.

SECOND SEARCH SHIP.

INQUIRY ABOUT THE WAKEFIELD.

Melbourne, February 14.

Premier (Mr. Murray) to-day sent the following cablegram to the Premier of Natal:—"Please cable urgent the exact present position of the steamer Wakefield, and when she will be ready to start in search of the Waratah."

Mr. Murray expects to receive a reply early to-morrow. Until the answer comes it is impossible finally to decide the precise course that the Wakefield will take in carrying out the search.

THE STRANGE VESSEL.

AN OLD MASTER'S OPINION.

Captain Bennett, ex-master of the Loch Venachar, who has made many trips across the Southern Ocean stated to-day that he did not believe that the vessel seen in November near Marion Island was the Waratah. "The puzzling thing to me is," he said, "what became of the Waratah between the time she was missing from Durban on July 26 last and her appearance, if it was the Waratha on November 22 or 23 at Marion Island. Shortly after the vessel disappeared certain men-of-war went out to search for the Waratah. If the drift were in the direction of Marion Island the Waratah ought to have been within the area examined by these men-of-warship in August. Moreover, if she had drifted towards Marion Island she would have crossed all the track of vessels bound round the Cape towards Australia and New Zealand running their casting down, sailing ships especially. Then, if she had drifted from Durban towards the Crozet Islands, according to the published track of the search steamer Sabine she might have been seen. Of course there is any amount of water between Australia and Durban and the latitude of the Crozet Islands. I do not believe that the vessel supposed to have been sighted at the Marion Island was the Waratah. If she were so close as to be made out a steamer, I cannot understand why the people who saw her could make a mistake as to the number of her funnels. In my opinion what Captain Bruce of the steamer Halo saw off the coast about 180 miles from Durban, and reported as a ship on fire, was the Waratah. Shortly after there was an explosion and the vessel may have blown her sides out. If there are any steam whalers down at Marion Island, as reported, the disabled vessel might very easily have been one of them."

OPINION IN SHIPPING CIRCLES.

Mariners of long experience are disinclined to believe that the steamer seen by a party of sealers was the Waratah. The general feeling in shipping circles to-day was that it was extremely unlikely that the Waratah should have dropped down to the locality indicated. This view is strengthened by the fact that the drift of vessels which have broken down in the Indian Ocean has been chiefly in an east-north-easterly direction, and it is contended that a big unwieldy steamer like the Waratah, if disabled and depending on the comparatively small area of sail that she could spread would be unlikely to get away from the influence of the prevailing currents.

British Politics.

PARLIAMENT'S FIRST BUSINESS.

INTERESTING SPECULATIONS.

London, February 12.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) interviewed His Majesty the King at Brighton yesterday.

Several newspapers state that during the debate on the Address-in-Reply in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith will announce that the Budget will be sent to the House of Lords by a single resolution; and that he will also outline the Governments proposal concerning the Lords' veto as the principal work of the session. It is expected that Mr. Redmond will then declare the Nationalist attitude upon the Budget.

The Daily Chronicle (Liberal) and other newspapers assure Mr. Redmond that the Cabinet is absolutely unanimous regarding the necessity for limiting the Lords' veto.

There is a consensus of newspaper opinion that Mr. John Redmond's attitude towards the Government, as disclosed in his recent speech at Dublin, has surprised Ireland, but it is believed that the antagonism of the O'Brienites to the Budget and the pressure of the whisky interests forced his hand. If the present attitude of the Nationalists is maintained, the Ministerial position will, it is declared, be seriously threatened.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" (Unionist) predicts that the immediate business of the House of Commons will be to pass the Budget in order to regularise the recent collection of revenue. "If," this journal continues, "Mr. Asquith puts the question of the Lords' veto first to satisfy the extremists it will be for the purpose of buying the Nationalist vote, and he is powerless to pay for it."

FATE OF THE BUDGET.

POSSIBILITY OF REJECTION MOOTED.

London, February 14.

Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, M.P. (a Liberal Whip), speaking at Trowbridge (in Wiltshire), on Saturday, said that during the last three days there had arisen difficulties which made it quite possible that the House of Commons would reject the Budget. The two great political parties had never before been so equally balanced, and he did not know what attitude the Nationalists would assume. The Liberals should retain their organisation in view of the possibility of another election before many months.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Daily News" (Liberal) asserts:—"Mr. Redmond's attitude towards the Government has undoubtedly forced what may be described as a wholesome crisis. The position is some degrees graver than has been imagined. There is some reason for believing that Mr. Asquith will be handed as a matter of course any guarantee that may be requested by him from the King. A single phrase in the King's Speech or a hint from Mr. Asquith on the Address-in-Reply will suffice to make these guarantees known.

The "Daily Chronicle" (Liberal) states:—"It is now probable that the attack on the Lords' veto will be the first subject taken in the House of Commons after the Address-in-Reply has been disposed of, even though this may involve the Budget. There is no certainty that giving the Budget priority would save it from the wolves."

The "Standard" (Unionist) remarks:—"It may be taken for granted that Mr. Asquith has not obtained even if he sought them, the guarantees from the King, without which he said in December that he would not again hold office. He may easily be persuaded of the general impossibility of conducting a successful administration in such circumstances."

The "Morning Post" (Unionist) declares:—"It was reported among the Radicals yesterday that Mr. Asquith had failed to obtain from the King any of the promises he desired. The Liberals entertain a real sense of the peril the Government has to face from its own allies."

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times" states:—It is generally believed here that Mr. Asquith will offer the Nationalists a formal pledge, which, at any rate on paper, will be sufficiently substantial to save Mr. Redmond's face. The Nationalists shrink from the prospect of another election, inasmuch as they have a lack of funds. It is understood that the bulk of the £10,000 raised by Mr. T. P. O'Connor in America was spent on the recent elections. Mr. Redmond is possibly willing to vote for the Budget, if the threatened burden of overtaxation on Ireland be eliminated as advocated by the Unionist equally with some of the Nationalist newspapers.

Antarctic Exploration.

THE AMERICAN UNDERTAKING.

The American Antarctic expedition, under the leadership of Captain Bartlett, will start from New York on board the steamer Roosevelt on September 1, the vessel coaling finally at Punta Arenas (in Pantagonia) in December. The Antarctic night will be spent near the 80th parallel. The expedition will rely for sledge work upon dogs, including six which went with Commander Peary to the North Pole.

Captain Scott states that Commander Peary did not start to organise the American Antarctic expedition until he had received an assurance that the British people welcomed friendly rivalry in the race for the South Pole. Captain Scott is arranging to co-operate with Captain Bartlett in meteorological and magnetic matters.

The Americans, Captain Scott considers, will take a longer route than he will in the Antarctic voyage, but he believes it may possibly be the easier route, as present knowledge suggests that there is a gradual slope from the Pole to Weddell Sea. The main difficulty of the Americans will, he adds, be in finding a suitable spot for wintering on Coast Land.

CAPTAIN SCOT'S EXPEDITION.

OVER 7,000 APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS.

Captain Scott has collected £32,000 to aid in financing his expedition to the South Polar regions. This amount will pay for the exploring ship and outfit. He is now seeking to obtain a further £8,000 in Great Britain to provide for salaries, and he hopes to raise an additional sum in Australia and New Zealand.

Over 7,000 applications have been received for posts in Captain Scott's expedition and the applications are still pouring in.

A Quaker school at York has presented Captain Scott with enough money to purchase dog sledges.

South Africa.

CABINET-MAKING PROBLEM.

Speaking at Capetown on Saturday Dr. Jameson remarked that although Mr. Merriman (the Cape Premier) recently complained that a Union Coalition Government would abolish party government, he had once declared that party government had brought Cape Colony some of its greatest woes.

"Mr. Merriman, Dr. Jameson proceeded, "demands a critical Opposition in Union Parliament. But perhaps he will not be in the first Union Government, and in that case there will be a more efficient critical body in the new Parliament. Mr. Merriman is the obsequious tool and not the leader of the Afrikander Bond."

The "Transvaal Leader" expresses the belief that the immediate future will disclose within Het Volk a preponderant sympathy for the not-racial views held by the Transvaal Premier (Mr. Botha) and the Transvaal Colonial Secretary (Mr. J. C. Smuts), thus enabling those ministers to join with Dr. Jameson informing the first Union Cabinet.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

PAPERCHASING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The lads who took part in the paperchase at Rugby, which is so ably described in "Tom Brown's Schooldays," had little notion that the sport would one day become a National pastime. Such is the case, however, and the present season looks as though it will be a red-letter, one among cross-country runners. The main reasons for these are two. First comes the increased interest in long distance running through the Marathon crase, and secondly the healing of the split between the Southern Association and the National body. This latter means that the National Championship will be a really representative race this season, and from what one can judge, it will be a great struggle for individual honours. Besides A. E. Wood, the International champion, the South will be represented by another fine runner in A. E. Hill, of London, who showed his ability last Saturday by easily beating 319 rivals in the North of the Thames race. A. J. Robertson and A. Underwood, both ex-National champions, are the hope of the Midlands while J. Murphy, the present National champion, and W. T. Clark, are the most prominent of the northern cracks. Clark easily won the Liverpool and District Championship on Saturday, and appears to have come back to the fine form he showed before taking up Marathon running. All this makes one recognise that this year's National Championship will be a race to remember.

ABOUT THE PROS.

Turning to the doings of professional runners, a new situation has been created in regard to the proposed Indoor Marathon Championship. The promoters originally offered a purse of £100, providing four men would join in a £25 sweepstake. As the required number of entries was not forthcoming, it is now proposed to open the race to all comers at an entry fee of £5. The management will add a further sum, and the total will be split up among the leaders, while the winner will also receive a belt. The Agriculture Hall, Islington, will be the venue and it is hoped to run the race on March the 19th. The building will allow of a very fair track being laid out, and assuming that the best men join in, the venture will give a further fillip to professional running. J. Price, G. W. Gardiner, and A. Aldridge would be three good names to head the programme, and with a couple of French cracks also joining in, we should see a very interesting race. F. Clark. of Scotland, is another good man, but he cannot be considered in connection with this event he having gone to Canada. He proved himself a real flier, in the last Edinburgh-Marathon, and providing he can reproduce that form he will have nothing to fear from anyone he will meet on the other side of the Atlantic.

Some of the times returned for Marathon races in Canada and the United States, makes one wonder Sportsmen have vivid recollections of the reputed records by Percy Smallwood, whose performances on this side of the Atlantic have been only ordinary. That the Welshman proved no match for Tom Longboat in their recent match at Pittsburg was quite in accord with expectations, for the Canadian-Indian is recognised as a real good man when at his best.

THE TURF.

After hammering away at the subject for years, the writer confesses to considerable satisfaction at the new rule in vogue for the first time at Sandown Park last Saturday. This was that numbers corresponding to those on the card, had to be carried on the saddle cloth. The idea is, of course, nothing new, but for some extraordinary reason which no one can explain, the English authorities have not recognised the utility of it before. Readers of these notes will recall that the matter was recently touched on when discussing the annual Gimcrack Club dinner. Now that the matter has received attention by the National Hunt officials, there is more reason to hope that the Jockey Club will also fall into line.

COMING EVENTS.

Betting on the Lincolnshire Handicap and Grand National is now brisk. A race was run at Hurst Park last Wednesday which may have some bearing on the big steeplechase. This was the Champion Handicap Steeplechase, in which Rory O'Moore upset calculations and won easily. Now Major Laycock's gelding is by no means fit, and had not been on a racecourse for twelve months, (he having broken down in a trial in 1908). After Wednesday's performance, it is natural to suppose he will be specially schooled for the Grand National, for which his impost is only 149 lbs.

The best backed animals for the Grand Nacional up to the present are Cackler, Caubeen, Judas, King of the Scarlets, and Tom West, four of which have already been recommended to readers of these notes. King of the Scarlets disappointed last year, but he certainly enjoys the confidence of his connection this season. Regarding Cackler, it is well to remember that Mr. A. Smith also has Jerry M. and Holy War in the race, and should the lastnamed prove the best of the trio, it will come as no surprise to many.

FOOTBALL.

Followers of Rugby football had a big surprise on Saturday, when the Welsh forwards beat the Scotch forwards at their own particular game-loose foot-work. No doubt the state of the ground at Cardiff was partly responsible for the result, the home players naturally being more used to it. This alone does not explain matters however, and everyone must admire the way the Welshmen adapted themselves to the conditions Passing among the men behind the scrum was almost impossible, so the home side adopted what are typical Scotch methods. It came as a big surprise to the critics when the red-jerseyed players commenced to gain ground by dribbling, and some of them showed ability in this direction which would have been creditable to crack soccer players. The real secret of this was the failure of the Scotch halves and threes to operate properly in the terrible mud, and they often failed to check the forward rushes of the Welshmen. The Scotch forwards really played well, but the Welsh defenders were in great form, so that at the end of the game, the home side were 14 points to the good. One other factor in the result was the injury to tennant, which kept this player off the field for half the match.

ASSOCIATION CUP TIES.

How Cup Ties interest the people was further illustrated on Saturday, when the second round of the Football Association Cup claimed attention. The official figures of the gates makes interesting reading, and there is no doubt about the way the competition retains its hold. The biggest crowd was at the Aston Villa v. Derby Co. match, 45,000 people paying £1,541. Upwards of 31,000 supported the Chelsea v. Tottenham game and here the receipts reached £2,103, whilst the Bradford v. Blackburn game drew 35,800 spectators.

There were some surprises, and also some outstanding performances. Aston Villa for instance beat Derby Company by 6 goals to 1, the leaders of the first division thus showing great superiority over the top team in the second division. After such a performance many will be surprised should the trophy once more go to Birmingham. Another very fine win was that of West Ham United on visiting Wolverhampton, the Southern team, beating the 1908 Cup winners by 5 goals to 1. More big victories were those of Everton over Woolwich, and of Manchester City over Southampton, by 5 goals to nil, respectively. Another performance which has escaped general notice, was the win of Swindon over Burnley by 2 goals to nil. The point about this to remember is that Burnley beat Manchester United, the holders of the trophy, in the first round. Swindon will next have to meet Tottenham, and though the "Spurs" easily vanquished Chelsea, they will find the leaders of the Southern League quite another proposition.

Turning to the second round of the Scottish Cup on Saturday, the most notable wins were those gained over Dundee and Clyde. The former (at home) ended Falkirk's interest in the competition by 3 goals to nil, but even this was eclipsed by Clyde's victory (2—0) on entertaining Glasgow Rangers. The latter are noted cup fighters, and many are sorry to see the team out of it.

IN GENERAL.

Danny Maher, J. H. Martin, W. Griggs and E. Lyne, the well known jockeys, are enjoying the winter sports at St. Moritz.

The brothers J. H. and J. Taylor had an easy task against J. Bradbeer and C. Charles in the final of the Southern Professional Golf Foursomes at Stoke Poges.

The King has presented the skeleton of Persimmon, his first Derby winner, to the Natuaral History Museum, South Kensington, London.

H. W. Stevenson was seen to much advantage, whilst making breaks of 417 and 457 at Liverpool this week.

Two old timers in Dave Job and J. Cuyon met in a fifteen round bout at the National Sporting Club on Monday, the former winning on points.

Andre Cherpillod, of Switzerland, got a step nearer the words championship on Saturday, when he won the final of the Alhambra wrestling tournament. He had L. de Beaucairois, of France, as his rival, and though much lighter than the Frenchman, won two straight falls in 2 mins. 58 secs. aud 28 mins. 32 secs., respectively.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

(Continued from page 4.)

Diversion was created by a man who apparently had been trying to quench a pretty severe thirst, entering the room and surveying the scene with an amused expression. "Can you give us a job"? he called to the mayor, and, on meeting with no response but a roar of laughter he proceeded to inform the audience that he was a good man incidentally assuring them that he scorned being a blackleg. A prosperous publican said to the intruder, "You can have my shift." "I'd like to have your billet," responded the other man, amidst shouts of laughter. Subsequently the meeting was postponed till Monday night next.

Alderman Bath, interviewed on the question of the selection of a candidate for the mayoral chair by the Labour caucus, said:—"I have no doubt that the spirit of opposition against me is due to the fact that there is deep feeling between myself and 'Jack' Long, who has been too straight for them and who did not forget to let them know what he thought of them. Anyhow I have the dignity of my manhood to maintain and I intend to maintain it to the very last. Having taken no part in the selection of the mayor in caucus I feel, I am perfectly free to act as I deem fit, and am going do that. I do not consider I am bound to the caucus decision with regard to the mayorality in any way.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

The Victorian State Parliamentary Commission which took evidence last year with regard to the flow of the Murray River and the prospective distribution of the water for irrigation or navigation between the three States—Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia—has practically concluded its labours. The general outlines of its report have now been agreed upon by the Commission, and the full document has been drafted by the chairman. It is expected that it will be in the hands of members early next week. Incidentally the Commission will report that the total area of Victorian land irrigable from the Murray, if the water could be brought to it, is 4,000,000 acres. With regard to the tribunal which should control the division or the water, it is expected that the lines of Murray Rivers Waters Bill of 1908 will be followed, and a Commission of three members be recommended, one to be appointed by the Government of New South Wales, one by the Government of Victoria, and one by the Government of South Australia.

Most of the space in the report is devoted to the main question, viz., the measures to be taken for regulating the flow of the Murray so as to secure the full use of the river for all purposes. In the consideration it is known that the Commission has laid stress upon the necessity for the creation of storages on a considerable scale. With regard to the sites of these the Commission has by a majority followed the advice of Mr. Elwood Mead in recommending one large storage reservoir at Cumbaroona, on the Upper Murray, to provide for irrigation in both New South Wales and Victoria, while it also suggests one at Lake Victoria, in South Australia. Elaborate details will, it is expected, be found in the report with regard to the volume of water than can be stored at these places, and the area of land that can be served.

The Commission has gone carefully into the question of the amount of water that each of the three States may be allowed to divert. It is anticipated that the report, when it comes out, will refrain from arbitrarily fixing the amount of possible diversions by the States, and will leave this delicate matter to be decided by the inter State Murray Waters Commission when that body is appointed. It is held that three qualified men watching the now of the river, and keeping in touch with all its movements, will be better able to apportion the amounts to the States that a hard and fast political compact could do. The main feature of the report will, it can be taken for granted, be its existence on the value of irrigation and on the particular use to which the Murray waters can be put for this purpose. The difficulty of attracting suitable settlers to the irrigation area is a matter that has been considered. Generally speaking a cautious, though progressive, policy with regard to further expenditure upon irrigation or improvement works will be advised.

Finally the report will, it is believed, pronounce upon the necessity of considering irrigation first and navigation afterwards. The latter it is held, should be only dealt with after the first has been amply provided for on the principle that river navigation in Australia is only possible for some months in the year, and that to spend £1,000,000 or more on locks for nevigation purposes is not a sound or justifiable proceeding.

A.

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is not given to ordinary mortals to derive much enjoyment from the consideration of such a solid subject as a University Curriculum, but the efforts of the Bombay University, off and on for the last 20 years, in their search for an ideal course, must have afforded a good deal of healthy amusement to the gods, Ganpati, in particular, must find a perusal of the University minutes highly conducive to the maintenance of embonpoint. We have the work of that "Strong Committee" of 20 years ago—of which one member only had any practical experience in education, the other three being amiable thrορists rather prone to plausible, if sometimes unsound, platitudes—who gave us the curriculum which, through its gross and wilful neglect of certain obvious principles, has so long helped to stifle progress. We had the large Committee of about five years ago, almost every member of which, if he did not draft an independent scheme of his own, felt constrained to write a dissenting minute on somebody else's—really very entertaining and instructive reading—the result being the same as in the case of the famous Kilkenny cats. And now we have the discussion by the Senate of the work of the latest Committee, which, so far as one can judge from its abortive first phase, shows no falling away from the high standard of humour formerly attained. Indeed the skilful way in which the leaders of the successful party, having regard to the fact that Government expressed their confidence that the Senate would give the earliest consideration to the proposed changes in the Science course, continued to give their earliest consideration to any other subject but that, and, after passing resolutions of a negative character, led the discussion to a dead-end of such a nature that the only course left was to retreat, compels the highest admiration. As a study in obstructive tactics it is a gem.

With the recoil of the combatants for a fresh onslaught, it seems worth while to recall to notice what the essential features of the urgent reforms really are. So far the talk has all been as to whether the Matriculation and First-year examinations shall be conducted by the University or by the individual colleges. Under existing conditions that work will be done none too well either way, but anyhow this is not the mean question.

What is the matter with the University?

I have pointed out in an earlier letter that much of the weakness of the University results from the fact that too many of the Examiners either do not understand their business or cannot make up their minds to do their duty thoroughly. But that is outside the present discussion, which is confined to the curriculum.

The great fault in the curriculum consists in the neglect of essential principles; particularly that of laying a broad foundation at the beginning of the course, with gradual and continuous specialisation towards the later stages; in the irregular conjuction of subjects, and the overloading of some of the later parts of the course with incongruous matter. Such principles are clearly enunciated in the Joint Minute signed by seven members of the University Committee, appended to the Committee Report. But how much better are we actually going to do, after all? The proposals of the Committee still transgress those principles, and it does not appear that they were meant to be debated, even if the late discussion had not aborted.

Let it not be forgotten that the proposal of Government was mainly for the improvement of science teaching—a large enough question in itself. The Indian student has little natural aptitude for science, the teaching of the subjects is poor, and the University curriculum is absurd. Consequently the whole course of scientific study at Bombay has been little else than a fraud.

How is it to be improved?

Briefly, by attending to the beginnings. Those who like it can go on with it. Those who cannot do with it can turn to something else. Work in science must be begun by all at school, not in their last year, but a stage or two before. It must continue to be taught to all College students in their first year. Its study may be continued even by Arts students in their second year, but whether as the completion of an elementary course in a subject which is too wide to be completed in one year or as a step towards a voluntary course in science in their third and fourth years is a moot question. Science men will of course study little else after their first year gradually specialising as they proceed.

The most essential point, if the thing is to be done genuinely, is that there be no break such as exists at present at the P. E. stage. This break did not always exist: there used to be a small science subject in the Previous syllabus, and the shifting of the study of science from the first to the second year was perhaps the greatest mistake made at the date of the "Strong Committee." No other study will do so much to develop robust common sense, now sadly lacking in the junior class, as some form of practical science. The worst and weakest paragraph in the recent Committees' Report is No. 9, that which relates to this subject. It seems that Elementary Practical Science can be taught in the Schools, if these are adequately equipped. But for some obscure reason the students in their next stage, their first year at College, are not intelligent enough to continue science in any form. In their next year, according to the Committee, in smaller classes they may be fit to take it up again. One suspects that the discovery of this extraordinary natural law has more to do with the existing laboratory accommodation at certain Colleges than with the psychological peculiarities of the students. And I regret to observe that even the signatories of the "Joint Minute" are so inconsistent with their own principle of continuity as to leave it "perhaps" optional whether practical science should be taken by Arts men in their first or second year.

No! Practical science can very early be taught to all students in their first year, and should be. Only thus can students arrive at a fair notion whether it will be better for them to select an Arts or a Science course. The Senate agreed in August, 1908, to Government's proposal that all students should learn some science; if, however, this work is not taken up in the first year, but left to be muddled in with incongruous subjects at a later stage, this will shew that the teaching of Science to Arts students is not intended to be real, and Government should refuse to ratify any scheme framed in this way.

By the narrowest possible majority the Senate have resolved to retain the Previous Examination. This may be as well, but it is now incumbent on them to remove its glaring defects. The course for that Examination—less wide only than the Matriculation—has to be made broad enough to form a base for the University work of every student, however he may specialise afterwards. The introduction of a course of elementary practical science—mainly carefully selected portions of Physics—is essential. This will not overload the course beyond the capacity of students who have survived the ordeal of a Matriculation raised to the proper standard. The Mathematics should be made broader and easier, to suit the student with practical commonsense. The rudiments of Trigonometry should certainly be introduced, but the work in the more abstruse portions of Algebra and Geometry may well be toned down. The English course should be broadened, with less insistence on the minute study of finicking details as met with in the meagre list of text books now prescribed. The absurdity of Greek and Roman History in alternate years must be got rid of and I suggest that if the well-known liniency of Examiners in this subject can be corrected a simple course of history may well be woked in as one section of English, matters being so arranged that science men may henceforth drop the study of History, while those who proceed further with that subject may do so with due regard to continuity. With the addition of rational treatment of what is usually the least important subject—the Second Language—such a First-Year course as outlined above should stand the shocks of criticism for a long period.

The treatment of the Previous Examination is the real crux, for it is at its conclusion that the sharpest bifurcation of studies occurs. I cannot think that there need be any real difficulty in regard to the courses for the Intermediate Arts and Science Examinations, after which secondary specialisations occur if the principles of continuity and congruity of subjects are kept in view. And if the syllabus of these earlier examination is put right once for all, the remaining differences between the proposals of Governmetnt and those of the Committee in regard the higher examinations are little more than matters of detail, and should be adjustable with very little discussion. But the wonder will still remain why such a very long time should have been required to arrive at sensible conclusions on these matters.—Yours, etc.

M. J. JACKSON.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The play of "The Good-natured Man" alluded to in this column last week was not Goldsmith's play of that name, but Fielding's. Everyone remembers Goldsmith's if only for the excellent character of Croaker and for the story how the author, having witnessed its failure in the splendour of garments of "Tyrian bloom," tried to veil the soreness of his heart from his fellows of the Club by an affectation of wild hilarity, singing his favourite song of the old woman tossed in a blanket seventeen times higher than the moon. Goldsmith himself, perhaps, did not know that, decades before his play was staged, Fielding had written a comedy of the same, name, and it was the fact that his comedy lay hidden its ante-natal state of manuscript for a period of between forty and fifty years that made it suitable for instancing last week the general principle that a work worth printing may have long to wait ere attaining that honour. Its history may be briefly summarised. It was an early work of Fieding's and some years after its composition was, at the request of Garrick, read to a company of actors provisionally cast for the parts. On this occasion Garrick thought so highly of it as to undertake to have it writ into parts by his own hand, but Fielding was of another mind, and withdrawing his play, gave the manuscript of "The Wedding-day" instead. Later on he seems to have submitted it to the judgment of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who was highly esteemed as a satirist in those days. Sir Charles went on political duty to Russia, and died there, and although diligent perquisition was made later among the belongings of his heirs no trace of the missing manuscript could be found. It had long been despaired of, when, in the most unexpected way, it leapt to light. One fine morning a young gentleman sent to a Welsh member of Parliament Mr. Thomas Jones, a tartered manuscript which,' although intrinsically a "damned thing," might interest him for its tokens of antiquity. Jones did not recognise it, but Garrick, when he saw it, exclaimed "The lost sheep is found! This is Harry Fielding's comedy. It was soon prodnced, and was reprinted in the collected edition of its author's works in 1784. That is the whole story, but anyone who wishes, by way of pendant, to see how the recovery of the manuscript brought Garrick into friendly relations with the novelist's blind half-brother, Sir John Fielding (who, by the way, must have had a plague peppery temper), and how the great actor's adaptation of it to the stage produced a violent rupture between the two, may turn to a certain spacious footnote in Forsters Life of Oliver Goldsmith. The play was no great success, but naturally a work in which Fielding, Sheridan, and Garick had a hand could not be without merit, and to this day it reads as a good going comedy of no unfamiliar kind, while its Sir Gregory Kennel seems to foreshadow Squire Western, and his son is a variant upon Bellarmine in "Joseph Andrews. The epilogue is of curious interest, if only because it reminds us that the eighteenth century had its equivalent to the "matinee hat," and that the hats even of the men were describable as "broad-brimmed umbrellas."

A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.

The most vivid impression of this country made upon the mind of a certain French visitor in the eighteenth century was that of the universal interest in politics. From the barber who frizzled his periwig to the titled guests at milord's levee, all were willing at a moment's notice to discuss the situation, and each was convinced that the country would go to ruin unless the views of the controlling Government coincided with his own. Whether this was during a general election, at any rate, politics are everything, and nothing shows it more than the newspapers. For the reader who is not interested much in politics, and whose gaudy time is the big gooseberry seasen, when his newspaper partakes of the nature of a miscellany, the lack of general news is distressing. Such a reader would notice a curious thing that happened this year—that there was, during the earlier part of the year, no general news because nothing was happening, It was not that reports were condensed and relagated to a corner for such a circumstance as that a liner was badly mauled while crossing the Atlantic had due space; it was that there was nothing to report. The reason was no doubt that when feeling was running at his highest, the Author of all Evil found his hands full enough with British politics without making mischief of any other kind, but it is noteworthy that it was only when the trend of the voting became clear and the tension of feeling was relaxed that towns began to be swamped express trains to be wrecked and Government ships to go ashore, and, in short, that whole merry go round of events got into play again which daily dispels the ennui of the hedonistic reader of newspapers.

CHARACTER IN FICTION.

There can be little doubt that Mr. Percy Lubbook is right in his contention that "character is the corner stone of fiction," It is the book which presents the most interesting and convincihg types of human being that appeals most strongly to the reader and to which he most willingly returns. In that case novels that lay their chief stress upon any other of the various ingredients that may go to the composition of a work of fiction do not belong to the highest class. Thus, the novel of incident, so called, although a most entertaining species of work, belongs only to the second best class, because, however cleverly incident may be woven into incident, yet in the long run weariness must supervene unless the successive incidents light up successive aspects of the hero's character. In the same way the novel of plot has its dangers. Indeed, intricacy in the plot and excellence in the characters are very difficult to combine. A novelist who has invented his plot first is apt to find, however carefully he may have adapted his characters to it, that he has created an iron framework into which they will not enter without firm but gentle compulsion. On the other hand, one who begins by inventing characters and then allowing them to act as they will may soon find that they make mischief enough to keep the story going, but that they cannot be induced to come to an end. Scott himself sometimes has obvious difficulty in getting the young people to marry, while there is a legend of a writer of fiction whose creatures so entangled the fable that he lured them all into the same steamer, put them to sea, and blew them all up in mid-Atlantic.

SLASHING REVIEWS.

Only the theory that he who writes a book sets himself up as cleverer than his reader can explain a certain pleasure that many people take in reading slashing reviews. They may know nothing of the book under notice and nothing of him who wrote it, yet they heartily sympathise with the reviewer and take it for granted that the author is getting nothing worse than he deserves for having had the audacity to write a book. The same feeling manifests itself as a sort of secret exultation when the vein of some widely popular auther shows signs of petering out. Thus Mr. Kipling's latest book is perhaps not up to his average, but some of the American notices of it suggest that Kipling has shot his bolt, and discover a certain complacency that it should be so. There is still a further manifestation of the feeling in a certain jealousy of a suddenly acquired reputation. M. Rostand seems to be experiencing it at Paris just now. He burst upon the world with "Cyrano," and now "Chantecler" is being criticised, and although it would be absurd to speak of a chorus or detraction, yet, "La Revue" assures us, there is some unjust criticism, and into the criticism, of real faults there enterss something very like animus and the determination to make him pay for previous popularity.

ENGLISH REVIEW.

We hear that the "English Review," which has made a real mark in the world of thought and literature, has passed into the ownership of Mr. Alfred Mond, M. P., and that he has appointed Mr. Austin Harrison, son of Frederic Harrison, as editor. It is fully intended to keep up the old literary standard and to provide a special opportunity for those writers who may be regarded as pioneers of thought. Poetry will continue to be a feature of the "Review," and it is hoped to secure the work of some of the younger French and Belgian poets, and to publish it in the original language. While the political and economic part of the "Review" will be kept generally on Free Trade and Liberal lines, it is proposed to provide a platform for serious contributions of a non-party character.

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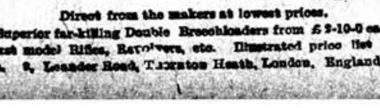

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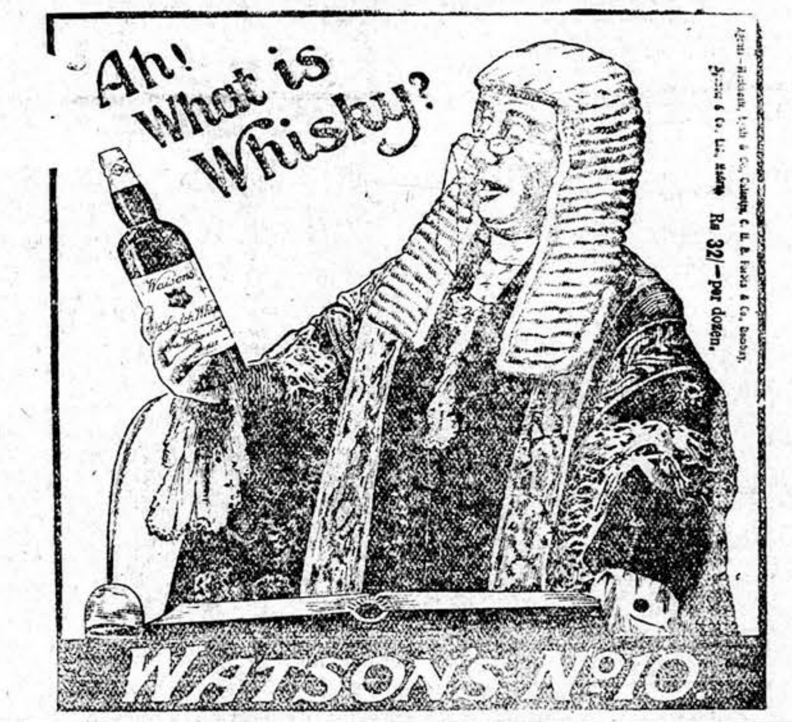
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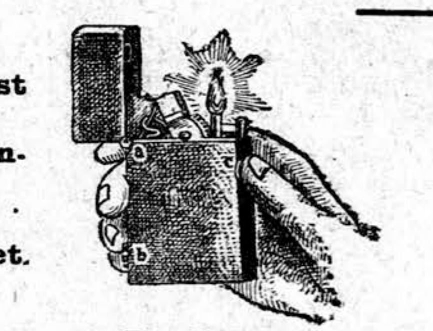

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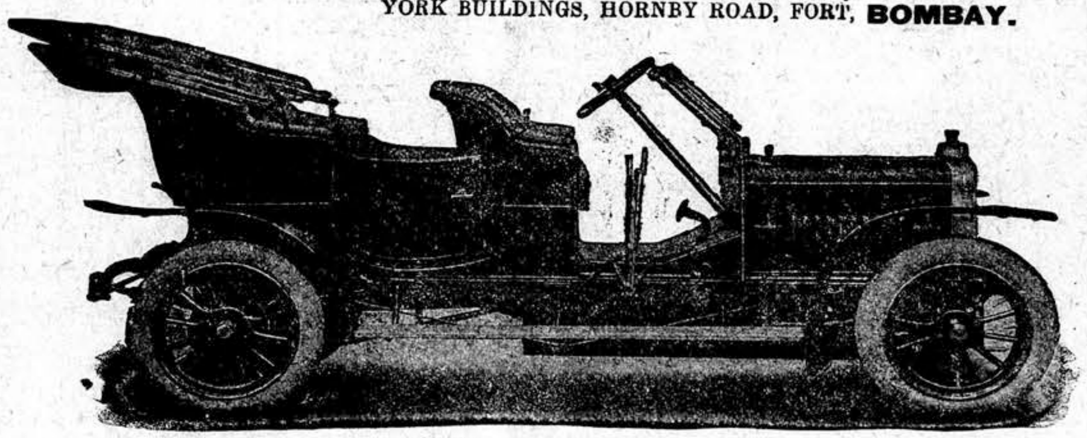

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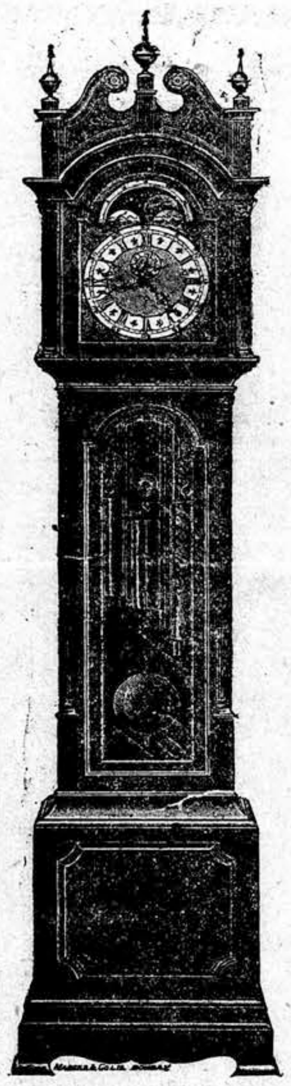

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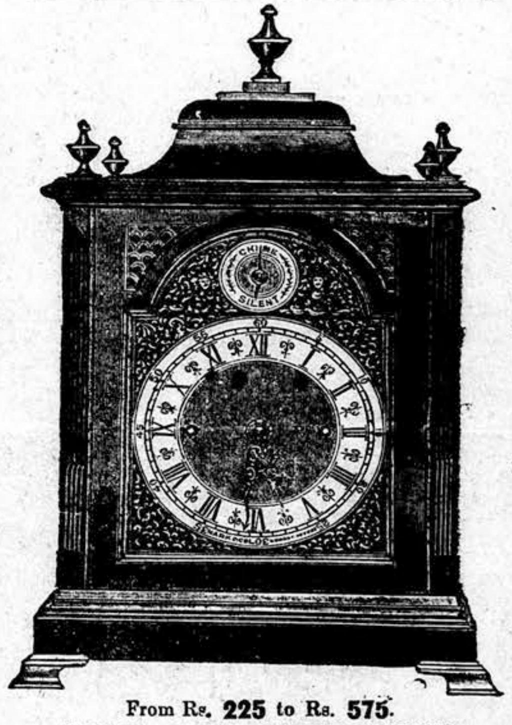

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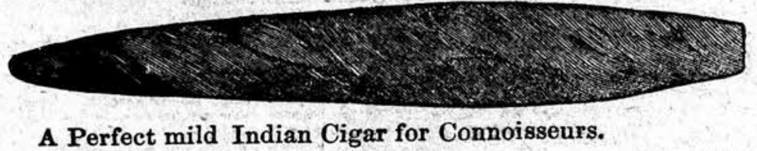

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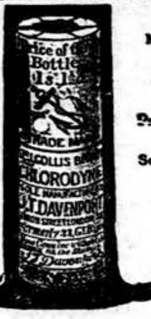

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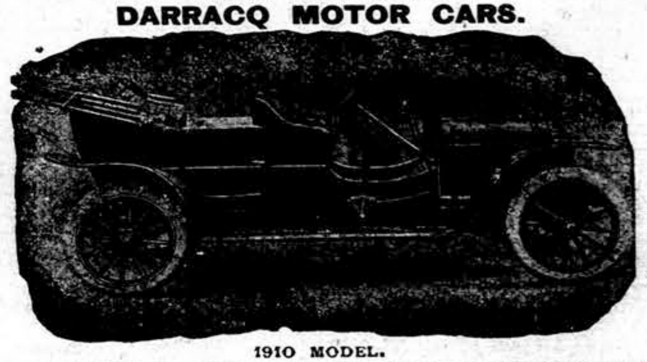

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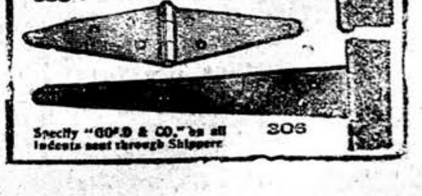

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Frenchurch Street, London E. C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

Charge of Kidnapping in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, FEBRUARY 28.

The case in which notices had been issued at the instance of A. H. Pollard of the Lilliputian Opera Company against H. B. Miller and F. Rowe calling upon them to show cause why summons should not issue against them for kidnapping fifteen boys and girls from the lawful guardianship of the complainant was called on for hearing to-day before Mr. S. M. V. Oosman Sahib Bahadur, at the Egmore Police Court. Mr. Salla Gurusawmy Chetty appeared for the complainant, while the accused were respectively represented by Mr. Nugent Grant, instructed by Messrs. Short and Bewes and Mr. Sidney Smith.

After hearing arguments on both sides at considerable length his Worship passed the following order :—"It is admitted that complainant is the legal guardian of the children. The question for determination is thus, whether the children were taken with or without complainant's consent. It is contended for accused that they were taken with complainant's consent. This contention requires proof. The case requires disposal after a regular trial and summons was granted.

Mr. Grant asked the Court to fix an early date for the hearing, but his Worship said that as cases of such an important character as the present one generally went up for trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Grant might make his application in that Court.

SUCCESSFUL TIGER SHOOT.

Maharaja of Bhavnagar's Shikar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 28.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Sir Bhavsingji, K. C. S. I., of Bhavnagar, who has been the guest of H. H. the Maharaja Sahib of Mysore, has shot a huge Tiger in a jungle at Manchapur in the Mysore District. The animal was a very ferocious one and could not be approached though badly wounded. It, however, died within twenty-four hours and was carted and brought to the camp which was pitched at Hoggadevancota, about thirty miles from Mysore.

THE EURASIAN DEPOSIT FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, FEBRUARY 28.

A revision of the petition against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissing the case against the Directors and Auditor of the E. and A. I. Deposit Fund was entertained to-day by Mr. Justice Miller in the High Court, who after hearing Counsel for the complainant (Mr. Giles Seddon) ordered notice to issue to accused.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

Sanction has been given to the estimate of the cost of strengthening and extending the coal jetties Nos. 1 and 2 at Howrah, East Indian Railway and also to an estimate for improving the water-supply at Ahmednagar station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of ten additional oil tank wagons required for the bulk oil traffic on the North-Western Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate for providing three additional crossing stations on the Rajpura-Bhatinda branch of the North-Western Railway.

AN EDITOR RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, FEBRUARY 28.

Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar, ex-editor of the *Deshsewak*, was released from the Central Jail, Nagpur, last evening.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting.

THE ninety-first annual general meeting was held on Monday evening in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A., the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

Mr. R. A. Adams, read the annual report from which the following extracts are taken :—

The distribution of the Scriptures in India is carried on by six auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the headquarters of which are located at Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Allahabad, Bangalore and Bombay.

The boundaries of each auxiliary are clearly defined, and the area in which our Bombay Auxiliary operates comprises the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), the Berars, and the Northern half of the Nizam's Dominions—an area of about 200,000 square miles, which is considerably larger than that covered by Great Britain and Ireland.

The population of the Territory is approximately 30,000,000, the principal languages spoken being Marathi and Gujarati. A number of different forms of religion are practised by the people, although Hinduism claims the devotion of two-thirds of the entire population, Mahommedanism coming next with a following of about five millions. In this extensive, populous, and needy field the Bible Society has been endeavouring to place the word of God in the hands of the people in their own tongues during the past 96 years—the Bombay Auxiliary having been formed in 1813, largely through the influence of the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Evan Nepean.

Some years in the life of a people or country pass without leaving any very deep mark but this observation cannot be applied to the year which has just closed, with reference to the people and land of India. Important changes in the administration of the country, and decided advances in the line of social reform have characterised its progress so that the year 1909 is likely to stand out as one of the most notable in the history of British rule in India.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

It is true that much has happened of a retrograde nature, and the circulation of seditious literature, with the consequent dastardly outrages by anarchists and others, has brought much discredit upon the country. A year ago we congratulated ourselves that acts of this kind were confined to Bengal and North India, but unfortunately the fair name of this Presidency has been tarnished recently by acts of violence which fill the minds of those who are praying and working for the well-being of the people, with trepidation and alarm. Your Committee feels that the time is opportune for very earnest efforts to incorporate in the life of the people the principles of that kingdom which is righteousness, and joy and peace in the Holy Ghost, and it is confident that in seeking to distribute by all means in its power those Scriptures which have been the secret of Britain's greatness, it is laying a sure foundation for the building of the superstructure of the future of this country's history.

It is a happy coincidence that the past year, which has been conspicuous for forward movements in India, should synchronise with what has been one of the most important in the history of the work of the Bombay Auxiliary.

Your Committee rejoices in what has been done by God's servants in the past, to place the message of salvation in the hands of the people. They acknowledge with gratitude the efforts that are still being made to do so, but they trust the day is not far distant when all who know the truth, will realise their responsibility in relation to its diffusion amongst those who still sit in darkness and in the shadow of death. We have to report again a year of great activity under the publication head. The total number of copies of the Scriptures printed to our order was 202,000, the largest figure yet reached in any one year. Of this number 114,000 copies were in Marathi and 88,000 copies in Gujarati. Of the former the Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, printed for us 30,000 copies each of St. Mathew and St. Mark; the Methodist Publishing House, Bombay 5,000 copies of the Epistle to the Romans; the Scottish Missions Press, Ld., Poona, 30,000 copies of St. Luke; the Jagadishwar Press, Bombay, 5,000 copies of St. Luke in Modi character; while the S. P.G. Mission Press, Kolhapur, printed for us, 8,000 copies of Genesis and Exodus in one volume, 3,000 copies of Psalms and 1,000 copies each of 1st and 2nd Samuel, 1st and 2nd Kings, and Joshua and Judges.

The abstract statement of accounts for 1909 shows that the total receipts amounted to Rs.1,95,972-10-0. This includes a credit balance of Rs. 4,487-14-0 brought forward from the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,89,638,-7-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,334-2-7 to be carried forward into 1910.

In presenting to you the foregoing review of the work of Bible distribution in the year 1909, your Committee is conscious of a deep debt of gratitude to God for the goodness and mercy which he has so bountifully bestowed upon its labours in the various departments referred to. We recognise that this is peculiarly his work and that in carrying it on, we are fulfilling his commands, and we pray that his spirit may ever guide and control all who in any way engage in the circulation of his precious truth.

Your Committee earnestly desire that this record may prove an inspiration to the faith and hope of all God's people here, and that they will be induced by it to engage in more frequent prayer, and more sustained endeavour to bring the words of eternal life to their brethren in this part of India. The circulation of the word need not be left to the missionaries and their agents or to the faithful band of men forming our colportage staff. It is the bounden duty of every Christian who has heard the invitation of the Gospel to tell it to others. "Let him that heareth say, Come" and surely, situated as we are and surrounded by those who have never heard of the Saviour's love, very solemn and sacred obligations rest upon us. It is true that many cannot speak the language of the people, but the Society's Scripture portions in the Vernaculars take away the excuse of the language barrier, and we are assured that much could be done amongst the servants in our homes, the clerks in our offices, and our fellow workmen everywhere if some serious attempt was made to put them in possession of the Gospel story. We conclude by reminding all who have tasted the preciousness of the books, of books, of the words of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, "Be blameless and harmless, the sons of God without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and preverse nation among whom ye shine as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life." We shall surely do so if the Bible is the word of life to ourselves.

The Hon'ble Mr. Procter moved the adoption of the report. He said that this Society was started in 1813, just nine years after the establishment of the Bible Society in England. Since that time, the Society had been able to enlist the best Christian students, the result of which was that the Society had been able to issue the authorised version of the Bible.

Referring to the work done by the missionaries, Mr. Procter said that without the missionaries, this Society could not have carried on work. He remarked that their work could not be too highly valued.

The speaker then appreciated the work done by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan who had been working for the past thirty years for this Society.

He then thanked the parent Society who had given them Rs. 1,75,000 for the building, and remarked that the meeting should pass a special resolution.

In conclusion, he said that at the present moment India greatly needed this kind of work—the work of high moral standard.

Mr. L. J. Robertson, in seconding the proposition, endorsed every word that had been said by the previous speaker and appreciated the very valuable work done by the bible-women.

The proposition was then carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. James Macdonald, the following resolution was unanimously carried that the best thanks of the members of this auxiliary be conveyed to the parent Society for its most generous gift of the munificient building in Bombay, the cost of which very nearly amounted to two lacs.

The Rev. N. Macnicol moved:—"That the following gentlemen be the Committee and Officers for the ensuing year, with power to fill vacancies."

President: Rev. D. Mackichan, D.D, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents : The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rev. J. E., Abbott, D.D, Lt.-Col. W. B. Bannerman, I.M.S., Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and the Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, B.D.; Committee: Rev. A. S. Crichton, Rev. Canon Heywood, Rev. C. B. Hill, Rev. R. Gwen Jenkins, Rev. D. L. Joshi, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Rev. S. Rahator, Rev. R. Scott, D..D, Rev. James Smith, Rev. Canon Taylor, Mr. Frank Anderson, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Lt.-Col. W. Ewbank, R. E., Mr. F. P. Horne, Mr. A. R. King, Mr. B. Y. Khisty, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Dr. H. Carey Venis and Mr. W. L. Weldon; Honorary Auditor: Mr. T. T. Wright; Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Robert A. Adams.

The mover spoke in favour of the work done by the Society in the districts.

The Rev. J. Lampard seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. His Lordship said that it was necessary for him to abbreviate his remarks as it had been very late.

His Lordship then called the attention of all to the splendid work done by the Society. His Lordship said that they were the representatives of the Society that believed in sending a Bible to people without any notes. The results of that were well-known. His Lordship remarked that they all should remember that what it meant was that there was a very simple meaning and deep purport of the Bible.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that it was the spirit of God that inspired men to written work and they had learnt a great deal from the work of this Society.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

Sub-Inspector Tayler, yesterday charged Haji Mahomed Abdulrehaman a cotton merchant before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. J. C. Jamsetji and Mr. A. R King with furious driving on Queen's Road at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday.

The complaint was that the accused was standing in a victoria and driving at furious pace. Mr. Taylor who was on duty near the Church Gate Railway station got into a motor car and chased him. He was caught at Marine Lines near the Hindu Burial ground.

The accused was fined Rs. 5.